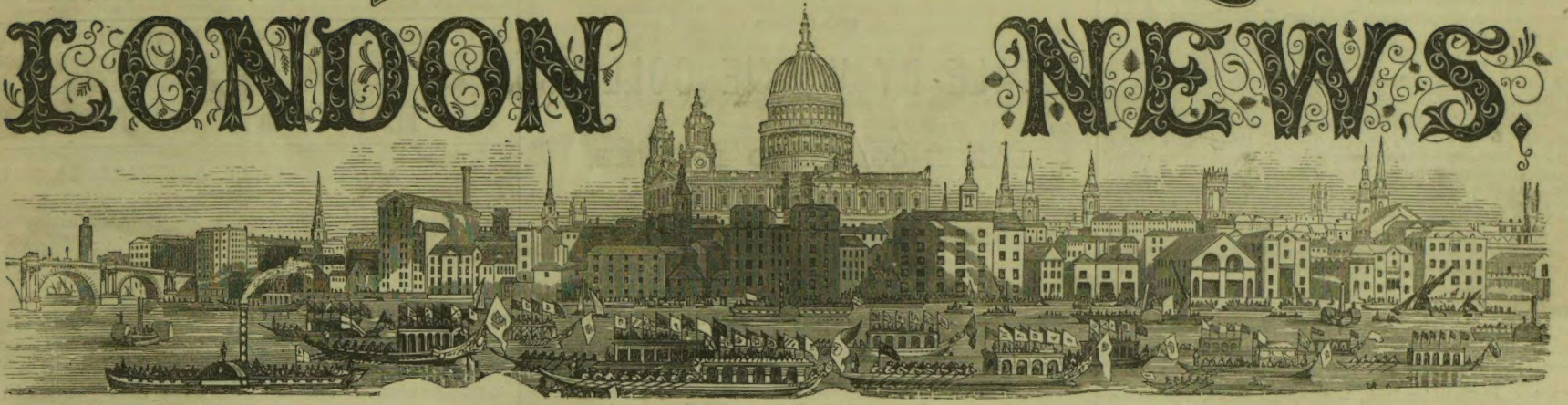


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

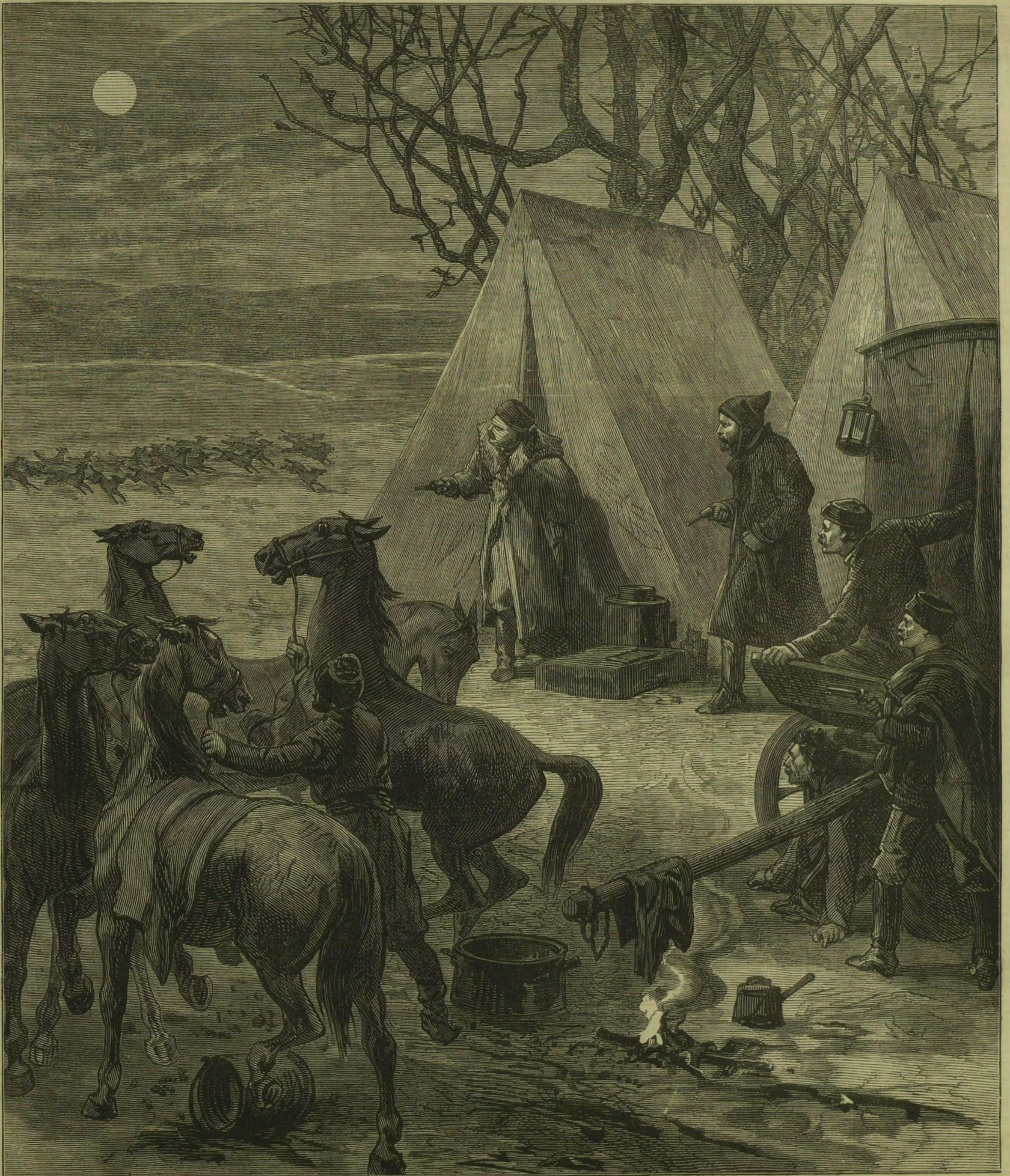


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No. 2000.—VOL. LXXI.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1877.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6d.



THE WAR: CAMP OF THE "TIMES" AND "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" CORRESPONDENTS ATTACKED BY WOLVES.  
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



BIRTHS.

On the 28th ult., at Owton Manor, West Hartlepool, the wife of George Steel, of a daughter.  
On the 5th inst., at Munderfield-Harold, Herefordshire, the wife of the Hon. Beauchamp M. St. John, of a son.  
On the 31st ult., at 28, Chapel-street, Park-lane, Lady Margaret Strutt, of a daughter.  
On the 4th inst., at 84, Eaton-place, the Duchess of Athole, of a son, stillborn.  
On the 5th inst., at 19, Chesham-place, Lady O'Hagan, of a daughter, who only survived a few hours.

MARRIAGES.

On the 25th ult., at St. George's Church, Grenada, West Indies, by the Rev. George M. Clinchett, of St. Matthew's, Barbadoes, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. A. Anton, Rector, William Fisher, eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Mends, late 2nd W.I. Regiment, to Frederica, eldest daughter of the Hon. Charles Henry Major, Manager of the Colonial Bank, Grenada, and Member of Her Majesty's Privy Council of that island.  
On the 31st ult., at St. Augustin's, Queen's-gate, by the Rev. R. Lister Venables, Lieutenant Sir Baldwin Wake Walker, Bart., R.N., to Fanny Augusta, eldest daughter of the late Captain Cowper Coles, R.N., C.B.

DEATHS.

On the 11th ult., at his residence in Toronto, Canada, suddenly, of congestion of the lungs, Sir Henry Parker, fifth Baronet, of Harbuan, aged 55.  
On the 7th inst., at the residence of his son-in-law, Patrick Fleming, Glenorchy House, Newington, Edinburgh, Sir Robert Boag, J.P., ex-Mayor of Belfast.  
On the 5th inst., at Spetchley Park, Worcester, Augusta, Viscountess Campden, aged twenty-five years.  
On the 2nd inst., at Hampton Court, after a few hours' illness, Lady Scaford, in her 90th year.  
On the 23rd ult., at Hadley, Herts, Caroline Christiana, widow of Edmund Pincock Denriss, Esq., and youngest daughter of the late Major-General Sir Robert Bartley, aged 51.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 17.

SUNDAY, Nov. 11.

Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. Rev. Herbert Russell, M.A.; 3 p.m., Canon Farrar, D.D.  
St. James's, noon, Rev. F. Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. T. L. Papillon.  
Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. Alfred Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, Nov. 12.

Moan's first quarter, 11.44 p.m.; Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (address of Sir Rutherford Alcock, the President; M. Broyon on Mirambo's Description of Unyamwee and the best route thither from the coast of South Africa). Monday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, Nov. 13.

Metform, probably about midnight. Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dr. H. Wyld on Music), and three following days.  
Indigent Blind School, St. George's, Southwark, general court and elections, Cannon-street Hotel, noon.  
Working Lads' Institutes, first annual meeting, Stationers' Hall, 2 p.m.  
Horological Institute, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. T. Frazer on Electricity and its Modern Applications).  
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m. (Dr. Edward B. Aveling on Comparative Respiration).

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14.

Literary Fund, 3 p.m.  
Graphic Society, 8 p.m.  
Society of Telegraph Engineers, 8.

THURSDAY, Nov. 15.

Accession of Christian IX., King of Denmark, 1863.  
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Recent Arctic Expedition: Mr. R. M. Lachlan on the insects collected; Dr. E. L. Moss on the surface Fauna of the Arctic Seas; and Dr. W. C. McIntosh on the Annelids; Mr. C. Stewart on certain organs of the cidaride).  
Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.  
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (M.).

FRIDAY, Nov. 16.

Métivior on "Gallow;" Mr. B. Dawson on final a in the Authorised Version of the Bible.  
Physical Society, 3 p.m.  
Saturday Popular Concert, 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 17.

Physical Society, 3 p.m.  
Saturday Popular Concert, 3 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

[DAY.]	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	
Oct. 31	30.192	50.3	39.3	68	0-10	58.3	48.8	SW. W. WSW.	353	0.000
1	30.352	47.2	39.0	75	4	54.8	38.7	WSW. W. WNW.	152	0.000
2	30.047	46.8	42.8	86	9	53.2	33.6	WNW. S. SSW.	131	0.040
3	30.064	45.4	36.5	73	3	51.8	38.7	W. WNW. SSW.	149	0.005
4	29.785	46.6	42.5	86	—	52.9	28.9	SSE. S. SSW.	211	0.010
5	29.782	51.4	46.0	81	4	56.2	45.9	SW. SSW.	270	0.070
6	29.633	55.2	53.8	95	10	57.4	49.7	SSW.	529	0.210

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.138	30.384	30.194	30.037	29.903	29.779	29.633
Temperature of Air	51.9	49.7	49.0	48.4	46.7	52.2	55.0
Temperature of Evaporation	47.0	46.0	45.7	44.0	44.7	49.8	54.7
Direction of Wind	WSW.	WSW.	WNW.	W.	SSE.	SW.	SSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 17.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 19	5 43	6 8	6 35	7 5	7 36	8 10
8 10	8 48	9 10	9 36	10 8	10 33	11 2
11 21	11 51	12 11	12 36	1 6	1 31	2 11

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

**THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS**  
will introduce an ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME. The whole of the songs contained in the first or musical portion of the Entertainment will be changed. New Dances, New Whist-calls, and New Burlesque Sketches. The New Programme will be given EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT, and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at THREE and EIGHT.  
Furniture, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors Open at 2.30 for the Day Performance; at 7.30 for the Evening Performance. No fees. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall.

**EVANS'S, COVENT-GARDEN. — NOTICE. —** These celebrated Super-Rooms are now open for the reception of Ladies. Evans's Choir of Boys, specially trained by and under the direction of Mr. F. Jonghman; and the best available Comic talent. Suppers at the Theatres.—Proprietor, J. B. Amos.

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The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Government Offices and Officers; Bank of England and London and Westminster Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1877; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water at London and Liverpool; Postal Regulations; Remarkable Occurrences, &c., 1877-78; Eclipses in the Year 1878; together with an amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past thirty-two years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK an acceptable and elegant companion to the library or drawing-room table.

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"CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 33ft. by 22ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

**THE ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF HIGH-CLASS PICTURES** IS NOW OPEN at ARTHUR TOOTH'S GALLERY, 5, Haymarket, (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre), from Ten till Seven o'clock. Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

**"GONE."** By FRANK HOLL.—This fine Picture is NOW ON VIEW at the ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION, 5, Haymarket (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre).

**MASKELYNE and COOKE.** Daily at Three and Eight o'clock. EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Fifth year in London. The present programme embraces Psycho and Zee, the twin automatic mysteries; the sensational science, in exposure of so-called Spiritualism, in which Mr. Cooke floats about the room taking the cabinet with him—the most astounding feat ever accomplished; and many other illusory items of novel and original character. Such is the success of the entertainment that it is advisable to book seats in advance, for which there is no charge. Admission, 5s., 3s., 2s., 1s. W. MORTON, Manager.

**MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT,** ONCE IN A CENTURY (first time), by Gilbert A'Rockett; AT THE SEASIDE, by Mr. Conroy Grain; and Mr. 204. Every Evening, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight, every Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., 5s. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

**SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.** Conductor, Sir Michael Costa. Forty-sixth Season.—FRIDAY, NOV. 23, Mendelssohn's ST. PAUL. Vocalists: Madame Edith Wynne, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Sautley, Mr. C. Henry, Mr. De Lucy. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, 3s., 5s., 7s., and 10s. Subscriptions, 2, 2½, and 3 guineas for Ten Concerts. Season Prospectus, now ready, No. 6, Exeter Hall.

**LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.** Twelfth Season.—MR. JOHN BOOSEY begs to announce four ante-Christmas Concerts, on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, NOV. 21 and 28, DEC. 5 and 12. At the first Concert, Nov. 21, the following Artists will appear—Mrs. Osgood, Miss Orlidge, and Madame Antoinette Stirling; Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Sautley and Mr. Maybrick, Pianoforte; Miss Margaret Bucknall, The London Vocal Union, under the direction of Mr. Fred Walker, Conductor; Mr. Sidney Naylor, Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Balceny, 5s.; Area, 4s. and 2s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets of Austin, St. James's Hall, the usual Agents, and of Boosey and Co., 25, Regent-street.

**THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—EVERY EVENING,** at Eight. AMY ROBERTS. Messrs. J. Fernandez, W. Terriss, E. F. Edgar, A. Glover, Lingham, Douglas, F. Morland, Brooke, G. Weston, Lilford, Morris, H. Vaughan; Mesdames Willes, Harriet Coveney, E. Stuart, Adair, D'Arcy, Vincent, &c. Preceded by SARAH'S YOUNG MAN. To conclude with THE CONSCRIPTION. Prices from 6d. to 45s. Doors open at 6.30; commence at 7. Box-Office open from Ten till Five Daily.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.—LAST SIX NIGHTS OF THE MOONSTONE,** by Wilkie Collins. HENRY DUNBAR on MONDAY, NOV. 19. Box-Office hours, Eleven to Five. No Booking Fees. Prices from 1s. to £3 3s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1877.

On Monday last the Mansion House Committee of the Indian Famine Fund received the following telegram from the Duke of Buckingham, Governor of Madras:—"Your Lordship's exertions have brought such liberal aid from all quarters that, under the present favourable prospects, we gratefully say the collection may cease." The Secretary of the Executive Relief Committee in Madras added a supplementary telegram to the effect that "they will continue active operations with the munificent funds supplied to them till January or February." The Mansion House Committee, accordingly, will make no further appeal. They will collect all subscriptions from local and other sources with the least possible delay. Their accounts will be audited and the balance remitted. The sum of £425,000 has already been forwarded. Adding to the Mansion House Fund various contributions remitted to Madras otherwise than by the direct channel of the Mansion House Committee, it may be assumed that the people of the United Kingdom have subscribed towards the relief of their famine-stricken fellow-subjects in Southern India a sum amounting to close upon half a million sterling.

The beneficence of the British public has promptly and efficiently done its work. Judiciously distributed by local Committees in various parts of the Presidency of Madras, under the supervision of the Central Executive Committee in that city, it has saved already an incalculable number of human lives. Now that the bursting of the North-Eastern Monsoon has put definite limits to the present Famine, it may be looked upon as certain that the food supply of Southern India is placed upon a satisfactory footing. By the beginning of next year the teeming earth will have put into the hands of the famishing population sufficient means of subsistence. There is much to be done between this and then, which it would have been difficult to do through the agency of the Indian Government. Weak and helpless survivors will need help. Cultivators of the soil who have been constrained to part with all their little property will require to be furnished with seed and agricultural implements. To such ends whatever may yet remain of the Famine Fund will be as timely as useful, and it is a legitimate source of satisfaction that not only has the liberality of the people of this country promptly extended a helping hand towards their fellow-subjects in India suffering under an unspeakable calamity, but it has, in the main, fairly accomplished the end which it proposed.

There may be some danger lest the work which has been thus done should be viewed by those who have done it with an unwarranted degree of self-complacency. Half a million of money is, unquestionably, a very large sum to have been contributed in a few weeks to a charitable object. Everyone knows that distance largely diminishes the sympathy with which we are wont to regard misfortune. Loud and frequent calls are made upon British liberality at home. These we are far more likely to feel than those which come to us from the other side of the globe. It is difficult to realise the sufferings of people with whose habits and modes of life we have but a slender and a remote acquaintance. The sums which have been received by the Mansion House Committee have been received, we had almost said, proportionately, from all parts of the kingdom. Little or no artificial excitement was made available for their collection. The machinery employed to obtain them was of the simplest kind. They represent in the aggregate the sense of duty felt by Englishmen towards India. So far, undoubtedly, the result is extremely gratifying. But when we come to consider the enormous wealth of this country, the large proportion of which is spent in luxury and ostentation, half a million sterling contributed (even under the circumstances we have noted) towards the immediate relief of probably some five-and-twenty million people governed by her Majesty, and passing through such a mortal crisis as that which has developed itself in Southern India, is not, after all, any great matter for boasting. It exceeds, perhaps, in amount anything which would have been done by any other State. But, gauged by the higher standards of duty and sacrifice, it is comparatively trifling. The nation, as a nation, spends nearly as much upon a single ironclad without taking thought of it.

The value of the Famine Fund is that it has been produced by spontaneous generosity. It means a great deal more than its worth in money—more to the givers, more to the recipients. It is the outcome of motives the exercise of which ennobles those who feel them. In not a few instances it expresses thoughtful and deliberate self-sacrifice; in some sympathetic interest, regardless of time and place, in humanity. The British people will be none the worse, will be the better, for the response they have made to the appeal from their Indian brethren. Every act



of this kind tends to purify, whilst it enriches, national character; to deepen a sense of responsibility in individuals for the right use of affluence conferred upon them by Providence; and to diffuse and to strengthen in the minds of those who are possessed of means a conviction that they are stewards of a trust for the benefit of mankind, rather than possessors of an absolute property which they may use as they list.

What the effect may be upon the native populations of India is quite another matter. Nothing would be easier than to cherish exaggerated expectations in this direction. Yet it is undoubtedly well that the native races of our Eastern Dependency should have some proof of the good will at least of the Conquering Race, with which by a strange chain of circumstances they have become associated. It is useless to conceal from ourselves that they dislike British Rule—not, indeed, because it is essentially unjust, but because it is not their own. Successive generations must pass away before the Indian people will give up their preference for irregular self-rule, with all its inconveniences and occasional license and anarchy, to the steady and inexorable restraints of law based upon reason and justice. But, so far as the facts come before them, there can be little doubt, we think, that their prejudices will be softened by successive displays of Anglican interest in their well-being. We cannot be said to understand them. The secret strings that bind them together as a society are concealed from our eyes. But benevolence is a searching element of moral force, and scatters prejudice much as the rays of the sun scatter morning mists. After all, the main constituents of human character are the same in all climes and all ages, and, as Shakspeare says, "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin." Some such assimilating influence as this will, more or less, emanate from the spontaneous liberality which the Mansion House Fund represents. We do not say that it will be a passport to the hearts of the Indian population. We do not anticipate for it in our imagination any such important result. But it will do something—probably will do not a little—to break down the barrier which now separates India from England. It will be one of perhaps many concurrent causes which, it is to be hoped, will eventually tighten the bonds which connect together in one Empire this country and that.

### THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie church. The Rev. Archibald Campbell officiated. The Princess of Wales, accompanied by her daughters, has paid frequent visits to her Majesty. The Queen and Princess Beatrice have made daily excursions on Dee side. Her Majesty a few days since visited the Hon. Lady Biddulph at Abergeldie Mains. The Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly and Lord Brooke have dined with the Queen at Balmoral. Lord Sackville has left, and Lord C. FitzRoy, Equerry-in-Waiting, has arrived at the castle.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales entertained the Crown Prince of Hanover at dinner yesterday week at Clarence House, St. James's. On Saturday last the Prince, accompanied by the Crown Prince of Hanover, left town for Sandringham. The Prince has been entertaining a shooting party during the week. His Royal Highness attained his thirty-sixth year yesterday. The Princess of Wales, with her daughters, has remained at Abergeldie Castle awaiting the return to health of Miss Knollys.

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne paid a visit to Cambridge on Thursday week and lunched with Lord Colin Campbell, the youngest brother of the noble Marquis, who is a student at Trinity.

The Duke of Connaught was present last week at the meet of the United Hunt Club at Fernoy Wood.

The Duke of Cambridge returned to Gloucester House yesterday week from visiting the Duke of Grafton at Euston Hall, Thetford. On Tuesday his Royal Highness went to Sandringham on a visit to the Prince of Wales.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz left St. James's Palace yesterday week for Dover, upon their return to Strelitz.

The Crown Prince of Hanover arrived in London on Thursday week from the Continent. His Royal Highness was met at Charing-cross station by the Duke of Teck, who accompanied him in one of the Prince of Wales's carriages to the Alexandra Hotel. The Prince was visited at the hotel by the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Teck, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Baron Both (in attendance on the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz), Colonel Greville (equerry to the Duchess of Cambridge), and others. His Royal Highness has passed the week at Sandringham.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh arrived at Sandringham on Tuesday on a visit to the Prince of Wales.

His Excellency the German Ambassador and Countess Marie Münster have returned to the German Embassy from visiting Earl and Countess Delawarr at Buckhurst.

His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Marquise and Mdlles. d'Harcourt have returned to the French Embassy, Albert-gate, from Paris.

The Duchess of Westminster and Lady Beatrice Grosvenor have left Grosvenor House for Eaton Hall, Chester.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon have arrived at Nocton Hall, their seat in Lincolnshire, from Studley Royal.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Headfort and Lady Adelaide Taylor have left Underly Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Bradford at Weston Park.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lothian have left town for Mount Teviot, their seat in Roxburghshire.

The Marchioness Dowager of Londonderry has arrived at her house in Brook-street from Ireland.

The Earl and Countess of Dudley have arrived at Witley Court from Blackmount, N.B.

The Earl and Countess of Dalkeith have left Hamilton-place for Brighton.

The Earl and Countess of Charlemont have arrived at their residence in Upper Grosvenor-street.

The Earl of Devon has arrived at The Castle, Newcastle.

### FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of the Earl of Aberdeen, grandson of the eminent statesman, and Miss Isabel Maria Marjoribanks, youngest daughter of Sir Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks, Bart., M.P., was solemnised on Wednesday at St. George's Church, Hanover-square. Lord Aberdeen was accompanied by Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., his best man. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of white satin duchesse, trimmed with Brussels lace and orange-blossoms; a full trail of the flowers was laid between plissés of satin on the train, and a trelis-work band forming a châteline of flowers, trimmed the right side of the dress, fringes of orange-buds and leaves beading the lace across the front. Her wreath, composed of orange-blossoms, and veil of Brussels lace, were confined by five diamond stars, taken from the tiara presented to her by her father on her marriage; her other jewels comprised a necklace and earrings of diamonds and pearls, and a diamond locket with large sapphire centre, Lord Aberdeen's gifts to his bride; and the bracelets from Lord Aberdeen's tenantry in Aberdeenshire and Sir Dudley Marjoribank's tenantry at Guisachan and district. The bridesmaids were Lady Gladys Herbert, Lady Emma Baring, Lady Margaret Ashburnham, the Hon. Georgina Scott, Miss C. Gordon, Miss Grizel Baillie, Miss Susan Suttie, and Miss M. Hogg. Their dresses were of white poulte de soie, with drapings and scarves of white striped gauze, tulle veils, and wreaths and bouquets of variegated ivy. Each wore a gold heart-shaped locket, with enamelled ivy-leaf (the Gordon badge) in centre, and monogram and coronet in diamonds, Lord Aberdeen's gift. The service was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. Canon Douglas H. Gordon, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, and the Rev. Francis J. Holland, M.A., Minister of Quebec Chapel. Sir Dudley and Lady Marjoribanks received about 200 guests at breakfast at Brook House, Park-lane, after which the bride and bridegroom left in an open barouche and four, for Halstead Place, Sevenoaks, where they intend to pass the honeymoon. The bride's travelling-dress was of sapphire velvet, trimmed with black fox fur; bonnet to match, with drawn white satin lining and strings, and trimmed with black fox muffs of the same fur. The presents were of great value, including from Prince Leopold a Cellini cup. Great rejoicings took place on the Earl's estates.

The marriage of the Hon. Charles C. W. Cavendish, eldest son of Lord Chesham, and the Lady Beatrice Grosvenor, second daughter of the Duke of Westminster, is arranged to take place on Tuesday next, at Eccleston church, Chester.

The marriage of Miss de Rothschild and Mr. Cyril Flower will take place in London on the 22nd inst.

### THE MANSION HOUSE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

Last Saturday the Lord Mayor (Sir Thomas White) received from the Duke of Buckingham, Governor of Madras, and the Central Relief Committee there, a personal telegram expressing, on behalf of the people of Southern India, the deep and warm gratitude felt among all races and creeds for his Lordship's active benevolence and his great and successful exertions in promoting the munificent sympathy of the people of Great Britain with the sufferings of the famine-stricken population of India. To this the Lord Mayor telegraphed a reply taking no credit to himself for the splendid response made to his appeal, but rejoicing that his official position enabled him to originate the fund and to take some part in its collection and distribution. A communication was also received by the Lord Mayor from the Earl of Carnarvon respecting contributions from the colony of British Guiana. The weekly telegram from Madras represents that all possible exertions are being made to turn the favourable weather to good account.

Among the contributions received at the close of last week were the following:—Auckland, new Zealand, £500; a third instalment from Otago of £400; Douglas, Isle of Man (additional), £100; the National Union of Elementary Teachers, £130 (making in all £374); Primitive Methodist Churches, per the Rev. W. Jones, £177; city and county of Perth (sixth), £750; Heywood (second), £500; Grantham (fourth) £132; Wardle, £100; Salisbury (second), £500; Bath (sixth), £400; Burnley, £258; Lincoln, £200; the Freemasons of Durham, £100; Burton (additional), £110.

The committee of the Famine Relief Fund decided at their meeting on Monday not to make any further appeals for subscriptions. This resolution was adopted owing to the receipt by the Lord Mayor of the following telegram from the Duke of Buckingham, dated Monday afternoon:—"Your Lordship's exertions have brought such liberal aid from all quarters that, under the present favourable prospects, we gratefully say the collection may cease. In this the Executive Relief Committee concur." Another telegram, addressed to Mr. Soulsby, was received from Mr. Digby, the secretary of the Relief Committee, which said:—"With reference to the Governor's telegram, please remember that we shall continue active operations with the munificent funds supplied to us till January or February." The fund was reported on Monday to amount to £446,100, and a further sum of £20,000 (making £425,000 in all) was ordered to be sent to India. On the motion of Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild, supported by General Sir Henry Norman and Mr. S. P. Low, the committee tendered their hearty thanks to the Lord Mayor for his able services as their chairman and treasurer, and adjourned until Monday next. All sums sent to the Mansion House will be received, but the committee wish it to be understood that they make no further appeal for subscriptions. Among the donations received on Monday was one of £1000 from Paisley.

The sums received during Tuesday included Bedford, £100; County and city of Perth, £300; Stoke-on-Trent, £100; Haverfordwest, £240; Brighton, £850; Holmfrith and neighbourhood, £101; Odd Fellows, Bradford, £100.

Notwithstanding the announcement made on the authority of the Governor of Madras that no further appeal is necessary and that the collection may cease, large sums continue to be sent to the Mansion House for the Famine Fund, which now amounts to £451,000. Among the later receipts are the following:—Dublin (24th), £500; Ramsbottom, £300; Crewe, £300; Newport (fifth), £100; Stoke (fifth), £100; Bedford (sixth), £100; Messrs. Donald Currie and Co., £100; Holy Trinity, Sloane-street, £136; Mr. W. G. Hart, £100; Truro (second), £100; Strethport, £282; and Scarborough, £170. It should be distinctly understood that the Mansion House fund is now only open for the receipt of final balances from the provinces and unpaid church collections.

The Viceroy of India has telegraphed that the north-east monsoon has burst favourably everywhere in Madras, except at Ganjam, and that the condition of the people in the famine districts continues to improve.

The amount subscribed in Australia in aid of the sufferers by the Indian famine reaches £76,000—of which £20,000 is from Melbourne.

The honour of knighthood has been conferred on Mr. Andrew Barclay Walker, Mayor of Liverpool, who recently presented an art-gallery to the town; and also on Mr. James Bain, the Lord Provost of Glasgow.

### THE NEW LORD MAYOR AND SHERIFFS.

The new Lord Mayor of London, Mr. Alderman Owden, has been many years associated with the public business of the Ward of Bishopsgate. Mr. Thomas Scambler Owden was born in 1808, at Cuckfield, Sussex, being the youngest and only surviving child of Mr. John Owden, who died in 1811. He has satisfactorily filled the various offices to which he has been elected in the ward and parish with which he is connected. He was for a long period a member of the Board of Guardians of the East London Union, and successively deputy-chairman and chairman, until its amalgamation with the City Union. In 1845 he was chosen one of the representatives of the Ward of Bishopsgate in the Common Council, and in 1862 he became one of the deputies of the ward, in which position he remained until the death of Mr. Alderman Copeland, in 1868, when Mr. Owden was elected to succeed him as Alderman. He served the office of Sheriff with Mr. Robert Jones, during the mayoralty of Alderman Sir T. Dakin, in 1870. He is a member of the Innholders' and the Loiners' Companies. Mr. Alderman Owden married, in 1837, Frances Mary, the eldest daughter of Mr. John Rigby, and has three sons and three daughters. The Alderman is well known at Tottenham, where he has resided upwards of thirty years, as a liberal promoter of all good works. Having for some years past had no private business occupation, his time has been entirely devoted to his public duties; and the City Press further remarks that "his career furnishes an admirable illustration of the way in which, by plain, straightforward dealing, a man may win the respect and esteem of those around him, and rise to a position of honour and responsibility."

Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Staples has been long known as former proprietor of the Albion, in Aldersgate-street, a famous house of civic and social entertainment. He was born at Salisbury, to which place his father had retired after a prosperous business career in London. In 1842 the present Alderman, jointly with his brother, Mr. T. H. Staples, took the Albion, on the retirement of Mr. John Kay, who a few years afterwards served the office of High Sheriff of Buckinghamshire. The two brothers conducted this establishment until 1864, when it was converted into a limited company. Mr. John Staples was then returned to the Court of Common Council as one of the representatives of Aldersgate ward. This position he retained until chosen Alderman. On joining the Common Council Mr. Staples was placed on the Library Committee, and has devoted himself to that very useful department. In 1870 he was chosen chairman of the committee, and distinguished himself by elaborating a well-conceived plan for the proper custody and protection of the Corporation records, which was adopted, and duly carried into execution. As a member of the committee for erecting the New Library, he was enabled to render considerable service in reference to the general arrangements of the building, more particularly with regard to its adaptation for public ceremonials. Mr. Staples took a leading part in the design and preparation of the large window in the library which was presented by the inhabitants of the Aldersgate Ward, and he received the thanks of the Ward-mote for his exertions. Having filled the chairs of the Streets Committee, and the Finance and Improvement Committee of the Commission of Sewers, he was elected in 1875 to the responsible position of chairman of the Commission. Mr. Staples is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; he has served the office of Warden of the Leathersellers' Company, and has just completed his second year as Master of the Pewterers' Company. He married the only daughter of Mr. Henry Gillett, late senior partner in the firm of Howell, James, and Co. His family consists of two sons and two daughters.

Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Nottage is descended from the family of the Nottages, of Nottage, in Glamorganshire, who afterwards settled in Essex, in which county he spent his early youth. He is fifty-two years of age, and was married, in 1851, to Christiana, daughter of Mr. James Warner. His family consists of a son and daughter. He was many years engaged in the large iron business of his uncle, Mr. R. W. Kennard, late M.P. for Newport. Mr. Nottage is also a nephew of the late Mr. Alderman Challis, who for many years represented the borough of Finsbury in Parliament. It is a curious coincidence that both his uncles, Mr. Kennard and Alderman Challis, served the offices of Sheriff of London and Middlesex during the same year. Alderman Nottage was, a few years since, a candidate for a seat at the board of the Union Bank of London, which he lost only by a few share votes, gaining, however, a majority of 109 of the proprietors. Mr. Nottage from his earliest years evinced a taste for the fine arts. The stereoscope having been invented, he saw that by this instrument in connection with the undeveloped art of photography, if brought out on commercial principles, a large and lucrative business might be established. He at once threw his energies into the new enterprise, under the title of the London Stereoscopic Company. This has since developed into the largest concern of the kind, with agencies in various parts of the world. Sir David Brewster, the inventor of the stereoscope in its present popular form, interested himself in this development of his ingenious idea. A prize being offered by Mr. Nottage for the best essay on the new optical instrument, Sir David Brewster became the adjudicator, awarding it to Professor Louie. In 1862 the London Stereoscopic Company undertook the largest contract ever known in connexion with photography—that of the Great International Exhibition. They purchased from the Royal Commissioners, for a large sum, the exclusive right of producing and selling photographs in the new building. Two chefs-d'œuvre of modern sculpture, "The Sleep of Sorrow and Dream of Joy," by Monti, and Magui's celebrated "Reading Girl," there exhibited, were secured by Mr. Nottage from those eminent sculptors. Mr. Nottage is not unknown in connection with literature. Some years since he published, under the nom de plume of "Persius Junior," a series of amusing and trenchant sketches of character. He also compiled "The Shaksperian Diary." Mr. Alderman Nottage is a member of the Spectaclemakers' Company.

Our Portraits of the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs are from the photographs of the London Stereoscopic Company.

The arrangements for the Lord Mayor's Show yesterday were to include a pair of dromedaries, a pair of elephants, with Nubian attendants, a model of Cleopatra's Needle, and a triumphal car bearing a group of allegorical figures, provided by Messrs. Sanger. The Lord Mayor's state coach has been constructed by Mr. Offord, of Wells-street, Oxford-street. The Prime Minister and nearly every other member of the Cabinet had accepted the invitation to the Lord Mayor's feast in Guildhall. The customary farewell dinner given by the outgoing Lord Mayor has this year been dispensed with.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has appointed the Earl of Wicklow State Steward, in the room of the Earl of Baula, resigned.

The Queen, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Leopold have accepted from Mr. John Wilkins, of the Elzevir Press, copies of the large-paper edition of the Caxton Catalogue, of which only twelve copies were printed.

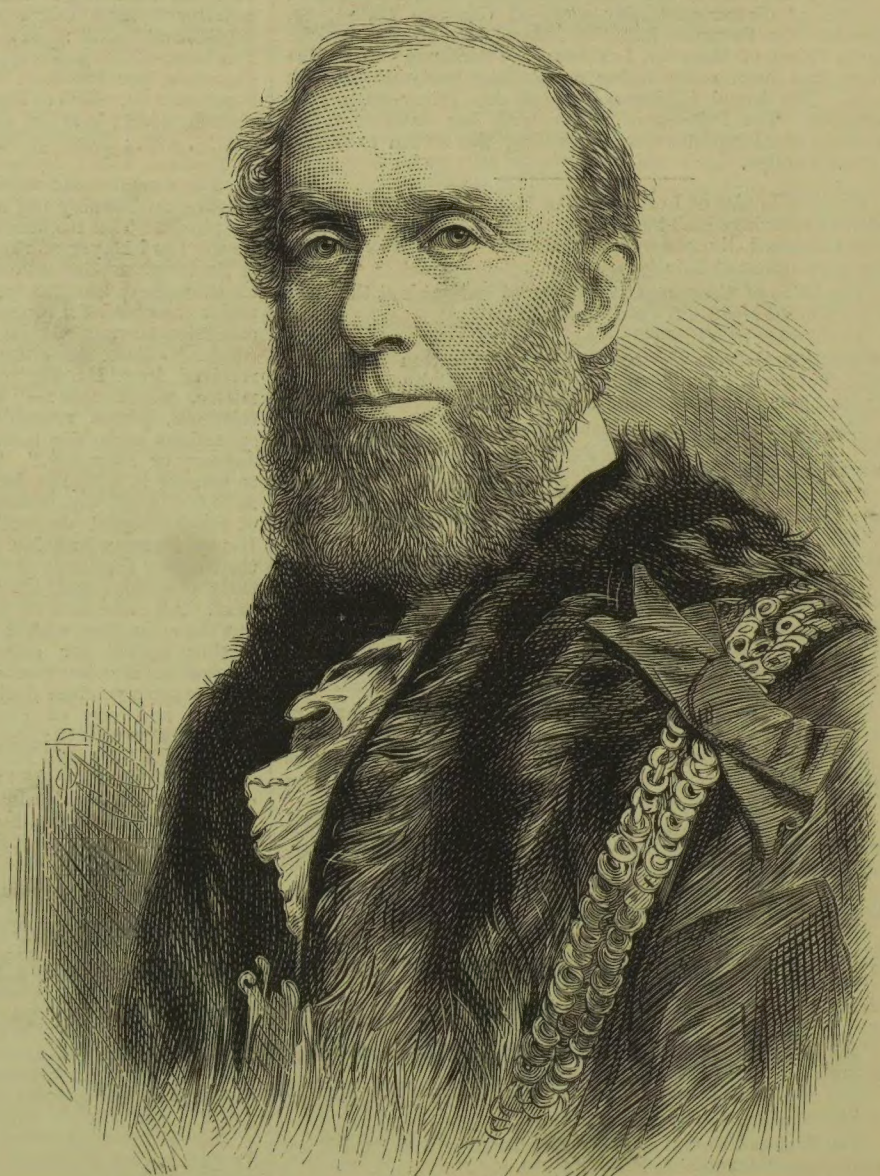




MR. ALDERMAN OWDEN, THE NEW LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.



MR. ALDERMAN AND SHERIFF NOTTAGE.



MR. ALDERMAN AND SHERIFF STAPLES.





THE WAR: EFFECTS OF THE LATE RAIN—A STREET AT SISTOVA.  
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



## THE WAR.

Our Illustrations of the campaign in Bulgaria, from the Sketches by our Special Artists, continue to represent many characteristic incidents of this great military struggle. The Russian army under the immediate command of the Grand Duke Nicholas, accompanied by his sovereign and august brother, the Emperor Alexander, has been drawing its lines closer and tighter, now encompassing the intrenched positions of Osman Pasha on the hills round Plevna, which cannot, it seems, be taken by direct assault, but must in time be surrendered or abandoned, since the supplies have been cut off by General Gourko's operations along the western road. Our Special Artists, like other newspaper correspondents, are now excluded from the inner circle of trenches and batteries in the Russian lines of investment; but they have still frequent opportunities of witnessing some interesting actions, and the scenes delineated by them, such as that of "Bringing the Wounded to the Rear," and the mustering of "Cossack Scouts," must be of almost daily occurrence. Mr. Irving Montagu, who pitched his roving tent beside that of the *Times*' Correspondent, Mr. R. Coningsby, has used his pencil, in the Sketch engraved for our front page, to show us the effect of a night alarm, not from the approach of Turks, but of a pack of wolves, which startled their little encampment in the hours that should have been devoted to needful slumber. The *Times*' Correspondent may be left to tell the story in his own manner. They also travelled together on their way to Plevna; and, as they passed through Sistova, found the streets of that town in a sorry plight from the incessant rains of three weeks before. This is the subject of one of our Artist's sketches, in which the four-horse waggon conveying himself and Mr. Coningsby to their wretched hotel is seen plunging into a lake of liquid mud. This, in some places, came up to the horses' girths, while pedestrians had to wade through mire within a few inches of the tops of their jack-boots. The weather has since been more favourable to campaigning, though very cold at night on the hills, with much hoar frost, and signs of a coming hard winter.

The Emperor Alexander on Sunday last rode on horseback with his staff, accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief, through the Russian lines around Plevna, to inspect the positions recently occupied. His Imperial Majesty has, on several former occasions, visited in this manner different parts of the ground covered by his army, from their head-quarters extending westward beyond the Vid; and he has more than once ridden past a field of recent carnage, where the dead bodies of slain men and horses, still lying unburied, must have sadly borne witness to the inhuman conditions of warfare. A scene of this description is represented in one of our Engravings, from a sketch by Herr Schönberg, who lately quitted the seat of war in Bulgaria. It reminds us of the saying of a great English soldier, "I know only one thing that could be more sorrowful than a battle in which we have gained the victory—I mean a battle in which we should have suffered defeat."

The Turkish side has likewise afforded the subject of a Sketch for the Illustrations published this week. It belongs, indeed, not to the actual campaigning experiences and operations, but to the collection of troops, even from distant Asiatic provinces, in the neighbourhood of Constantinople. The encampment of Zeibeks, a wild and warlike race inhabiting the seacoast of Armenia, towards Batoum, has been pitched on the rising shore at the mouth of the Bosphorus, overlooking the Sea of Marmora, in sight of many fine palaces, mosques, and public buildings. The Asiatic shore, about Scutari, with the barracks and Tower of Leander, is seen in the background, over the narrowing inlet there. To the left hand is the Yeldiz-Kiosk, or summer palace; near the water's edge, in the middle of the View, are the Matchka Arsenal, the Mosque of Top-hané, the Gunesh-sou Hospital, and the Military School of Pancaldi. The barbarous irregular soldiery, clad in their fantastic native dress, and wielding a miscellaneous variety of weapons, are dispersed in sundry careless groups all over the foreground, lounging in front of their tents, while their officer, with the standard-bearer and the drummer, seems endeavouring to command their attention; which is not an easy task.

The most important event of the week, since our last record of current news concerning the war both in Asia and Europe, is the reported capture of Erzeroum by the Russians, who have left a considerable force to invest the fortress of Kars, while they have pressed hard and strong the pursuit of Mukhtar Pasha since his defeat three weeks ago, still driving him westward, through Koprikoi and Hassan-Kale, and finally expelling him from the position he had taken up at Deve Boyun. These places will be found in the small Map which we present on another page, in the Supplement to this week's publication. But at the hour of writing this, on Thursday afternoon, we have not yet received certain and authentic information that the Armenian capital has been abandoned and taken by the Russians. After the loss of the Deve Boyun plateau, Erzeroum, which lies in the hollow beyond, is not the place to which an army bent on further resistance can retire, as it would easily be cut off from all its lines of communication and be very soon surrounded. This seems to have been understood by the Turkish commander as early as last spring, and, therefore, positions in the mountains west of Erzeroum were selected, in case the Turkish army shall have to retire on the capital. These positions are on the road to Baiburt and Trebizond, and it may be to this refuge Mukhtar has retired with his main force, leaving only a small garrison in Erzeroum itself. What we have heard of the state of the works thrown up around Erzeroum does not inspire much confidence in the power of the garrison to hold the place against a Russian assault, and the rumours, therefore, about the capture of the town are but the anticipation of what is a very probable event.

The allied force investing Plevna at the present time consists, according to the latest trustworthy accounts, of the First, Second, and Third Divisions of the Roumanian army, occupying the northern section of the investing circle, from the river Wid on the right to Gravitza, on the Plevna-Bulgarian road, on the left; of the 9th Russian corps and the Thirtieth Division of Infantry, holding the eastern portion of the investing lines from Gravitza on the right to the highway to Loftcha on the left; and of the Guard corps, the cavalry force under General Gourko, the Sixteenth Division of Infantry, and the Second Division of Cavalry, completing the circle on the south and west. Further, the first brigades of the Second and Third Divisions of Infantry are stationed in reserve at Loftcha. Assuming the establishments of the several units of this investing force to be complete, the total strength of the latter would amount to, in round numbers, 125,000 men. The proportion of artillery attached to the army before Plevna is unusually large, many extra guns having been brought up to assist in bombarding the Turkish defences, the total number of field and siege guns available being said to be 600. The length of the investing line cannot be much less than forty miles; the most westerly Russian position is Djurilevo, ninety kilometres west of Plevna. The Russians will attack from the south in order to gain the heights on which the Turkish reserves are encamped, which are considerably above Plevna. Their

artillery would command the town and all the Turkish fortifications. The Russians are chiefly massing troops towards Orkanieh, leaving Osman Pasha no chance but that of making a sortie to the north-west towards Widdin, where he would find himself in a *cul-de-sac* formed by the Danube and the Servian Timok frontier, now strongly guarded. The report is repeated that Osman Pasha is short of ammunition, and therefore a sortie may very soon be expected.

Mehemet Ali has arrived at Plevna. His command embraces all the forces concentrated at Sophia, Orkanieh, and Novi-Bazar, and the Shipka Pass.

The Polish deserters from the Russian army are being formed into a Polish legion.

On Monday the Roumanian batteries at Kalafat attempted to prevent the construction of a new Turkish battery at Widdin. The attempt, however, did not succeed, as the Turks unmasked a battery already finished, and bombarded the opposite Roumanian battery for nearly four hours. The fire of the Turks, however, only damaged a few houses in Kalafat.

The official weekly return of killed, wounded, and missing issued by the Russian authorities gives the total of losses up to the 1st inst. as 64,801. The losses in the week preceding that date are given as 2859 on the Danube alone, the losses on the Asiatic battle-fields in the same period being apparently still incompletely reported.

From the head-quarters of the war in Asia a Russian official despatch states that on Sunday last the united columns of Generals Heymann and Tergukassoff defeated the Turkish troops under Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha and Ismail Pasha in their fortified positions on the heights of Deve Boyun after nine hours' fighting. The Turks fled in complete disorder, abandoning their camp and also their arms and provisions. The losses sustained in the engagement are not yet known.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

The anticipation that the Government would, on the meeting of the Chambers, make a declaration of its policy or intentions has been disappointed. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies met at Versailles on Wednesday. The business before the Senate was unimportant and chiefly formal, and no communication from the Marshal or his Ministers was made. The Chamber of Deputies did not fail to make known at its first meeting its distinctly Republican character. It heard with approbation a eulogy on M. Thiers from its senior member, M. Dessaux, who presided in the absence of the veteran deputy, M. Raspail, and expressions of hope and goodwill for the fortunes of the Republic; and it still more distinctly foreshadowed its policy by appointing M. Jules Grévy Provisional President of the Chamber by the unexpectedly large majority of 290 to 170 votes. The Vice-Presidents, MM. Rameau and Lepère, were re-elected. The next business of the House will be the appointment of the eleven Bureaux or Committees; and then the Chamber will proceed to take cognisance of the reports of the various Committees respecting the validity of the elections. Meanwhile there is a period of suspense, broken only by the announcement on the part of the official journal that the Ministers, who had resigned, have, at the request of the Marshal, withdrawn their resignations. It is stated that when the Marshal received the delegates of the Right on Tuesday he gave it to be understood that he had resolved not to resign.

The results of 1839 departmental elections are now known. Seven hundred and sixty-four Republicans and 511 Conservatives are elected, and in eighty-four cases a second ballot will be necessary. The returns are complete for eighty departments, but the exact distribution is only known as regards sixty-four. The Republicans are believed to have a majority in forty Councils General, and the Conservatives in thirty-nine. The Republicans altogether have gained 107 seats.

Aarif Pasha, the new Ottoman Ambassador in Paris, presented his credentials to Marshal MacMahon on Monday. His Excellency was assured by the Marshal that he might rely upon a warm and sympathetic reception in France.

At the dinner given by Marshal MacMahon at the Elysée on the 1st inst., in honour of General Grant, all the members of the Cabinet were present, as also General Noyes, the American Ambassador, General Torbert, the American Consul, and M. Vignaud, Secretary of the American Legation. Madame MacMahon had General Grant on her right and the Duc de Broglie on her left, while the Marshal had Mrs. Grant on his right and the Duchess de Broglie on his left. After dinner the Marshal and General Grant retired into a smoking-room and had a tolerably long conversation, chiefly on military questions, M. Vignaud acting as interpreter. The Marshal invited General Grant to come and dine with him, without ceremony, at Versailles, whither he removes on Tuesday, and to attend some of the sittings of the Senate and Chamber, placing the Presidential box at his disposal. General Grant accepted the offer. A banquet was given on Monday by the American residents in honour of General Grant. Several toasts were proposed by General Noyes, the United States Minister, and in drinking the health of General Grant his Excellency made a speech highly eulogistic of the late President of the United States, who responded in brief terms.

A marriage was celebrated in Paris on Tuesday between Mlle. Amélie Cloué, daughter of the Vice-Admiral of that name, Maritime Prefect of Cherbourg, and M. Olivier de Marguerie, Commander in the Navy, son of the Marquis of that title, and nephew of the late Bishop of Autun.

Madame Leverrier, wife of the illustrious astronomer, died recently of grief at the loss of her husband; M. Glais Bizoin, a member of the Provisional Government of 1870, died at his native place in Brittany, aged seventy-seven; and M. Duvergier, the great jurisconsult, died at Bordeaux, his native place, aged eighty-six. Under the Empire he was successively President of the Council of State, Minister of Justice, and senator.

## ITALY.

The meeting of the Parliament is postponed till the 22nd inst. Signor Crispi, in a circular to the members of the Chamber of Deputies, begs that they will, if necessary, make some private sacrifices in order to attend the sittings.

The Pope, according to the *Standard's* correspondent at Rome, is suffering from rheumatism, which has deprived him of the use of his lower limbs; but a Reuter's telegram says that his Holiness is in good health. It is stated that the Vatican proposes to re-establish the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Scotland.

A telegram from Naples says that the ironclad Duilio made her trial-trip on Wednesday, and that the trial was regarded as completely successful.

## SPAIN.

Preparations are being made in Madrid for the marriage of King Alfonso, which will take place on Jan. 23. The Cortes will be asked to pass a bill approving of the marriage, and also to vote a grant of money. The Moderado party, at a meeting held in Madrid on Monday, unanimously adopted a resolution approving of the proposed marriage of King Alfonso with the daughter of the Duc de Montpensier.

## PORTUGAL.

The King and Queen left Lisbon last Saturday morning for Oporto, to be present at the inauguration of a railway bridge constructed over the Douro. The ceremony took place on Sunday. When the work had been blessed by the Bishop, the members of the Royal family passed over the bridge in a state railway carriage, and were present afterwards at a luncheon at the station. There was a display of fireworks at night on the newly-opened bridge.

## HOLLAND.

The new Cabinet has been formed, and is composed as follows:—M. Van Heeckeren Vankell, Chief of the King's Cabinet, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Deputy Smidt, Minister of Justice; M. Kappeyne, Minister of the Interior; M. Wichers, naval officer, Minister of Marine; M. Gleichman, secretary to the Bank of the Netherlands, Minister of Finance; Deputy Deroo, Minister for War; M. Van Bosse, ex-Minister, Colonial Minister.

A Royal decree has been issued instituting a new department for Commerce, Industry, and Public Works and Aqueducts. M. Tak von Poortvliet is the Minister.

## GERMANY.

It is announced from Berlin that the Emperor William has returned from the battues in Silesia in excellent health.

The German Chancellor has proposed to the Federal Council the establishment of twelve maritime courts for inquiry into accidents at sea, to sit respectively at Königsberg, Danzig, Stettin, Stralsund, Rostock, Lübeck, Flensburg, Tönning, Hamburg, Bremerhaven, Brake, and Emden. Each of these courts will have jurisdiction over a certain defined portion of the German coast.

In the sitting of the Prussian Lower House on the 2nd inst. the Budget Bill for 1878 was read the first time; and after some discussion and a few explanatory remarks from the Ministers of Commerce and Finance, the more important portions of the Estimates were referred to a special committee. The Budget Committee has resolved that some items of the proposed loan shall be inserted in the Budget of extraordinary expenditure, and that the first instalment of the estimates for public works in 1878-9 shall be agreed to.

In Wednesday's sitting an animated debate took place in consequence of a Conservative motion that in future every member should be obliged to deliver his speech from the tribune. Both Ultramontane and Progressist members opposed it, and used language of strong invective against the Conservative speakers, who replied in the same spirit. The motion did not pass.

The death of Field Marshal Count von Wrangel, in his ninety-third year, took place on the 1st inst. He entered the army in 1796 as a cadet in the Dragoons, became a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1814, and Colonel in the following year. Several years later he was named Lieutenant-General, and received in 1848 the command of the 2nd Corps d'Armée of Federal troops in the Schleswig-Holstein campaign. In 1856, on the anniversary of his sixtieth year of military service, he was promoted to the rank of Field Marshal. He was also Commander-in-Chief of the "Marches" and Governor of Berlin. In 1864 he was called to the superior command of the Austro-Prussian army sent against Denmark, but was replaced subsequently by Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, being at the same time raised to the dignity of Count. He also held an important command during the struggle with France and Germany. The funeral obsequies of the late Field Marshal were celebrated on Monday with much solemnity, at his late residence, in the presence of the Emperor William and the Royal Princes. A procession was then formed to the Stettin Railway station, and the body was carried to Stettin, where it was buried on Tuesday by the side of the Marshal's sons, who died many years ago.

Count Hermann Arnim, a relative to the ex-Ambassador at Paris, has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment for libelling Prince Bismarck.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Some questions of interest were put to the Austrian Ministers in the Lower House of the Reichsrath on Tuesday. The first regarded the recognition by the Government of the Old Catholics. To this the Minister of Public Works replied that, as the Old Catholics only made a declaration concerning their legal recognition on Oct. 13, the Ministry was not in a position before the 18th of that month to recognise them, and to authorise the formation of Old Catholic communities in Vienna, Wamtsdorf, and Ried. The Minister of Commerce, replying to an interpellation upon the subject of the negotiations with Germany for the conclusion of a Customs treaty, said the German Commissioners had declared that the proposals of the Austro-Hungarian Government could not be accepted. The idea of a provisional prolongation of the existing treaty for one year, as desired by Germany, could not be entertained by Austria. The Government would shortly submit to the House a general customs tariff, and hoped that it might come into force at the commencement of the new year. Meanwhile they had proposed to the German Government the conclusion of a treaty based upon the most favoured nation principle. Replying to a question respecting the seizure of rails in Hungary, the Minister stated that the Hungarian Government had regarded rails as contraband of war; but, upon a certificate from the Roumanian Government being forthcoming that the rails were destined for the Roumanian railways, the Government of Hungary gave orders to have them released. Measures have been taken by the Government for the purpose of settling the question whether rails are contraband of war or not.

## GREECE.

King George returned to Athens on the 2nd inst. The Chamber will soon resume its sitting.

## DENMARK.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Folkething the provisional Budget based upon that decreed on April 12 last was rejected, but a resolution was adopted granting a provisional approval of the Estimates in a form which the Government on its part did not oppose.

## AMERICA.

President Hayes breakfasted with General Joseph Johnston and other Confederate officers on the 1st inst., after which he addressed an assembly of 30,000 people. The President also reviewed the militia. He has returned to Washington, much pleased with his reception in Virginia.

The Army Appropriation Bill submitted to the House of Representatives provides that the army shall not exceed its present strength of 22,000 men. The amount proposed is 25,000,000 dols. or 5,000,000 dols. less than the Government asked. The proviso against the use of the army for political purposes, which caused the defeat of the Appropriation Bill last Session, is omitted.

The House of Representatives has passed Mr. Bland's bill authorising the free coinage of a standard silver dollar of 412½ grains, and restoring its legal tender character. The House has also adopted a resolution making the bill repealing the date for the resumption of specie payments a special order from day to day until Nov. 30. Then action will be taken.



The Silver Remonetisation Bill passed by the House was referred in the Senate to the Finance Committee, a majority of which, while favouring the principle, are reported to advocate a limitation of the amount of silver as a legal tender.

Senator Morton is dead. This reduces the number of Republican Senators to thirty-eight, exactly one half of the Senate. Mr. Daniel Voorhees, Democrat, has been appointed Senator for Indiana, succeeding Mr. Morton.

Elections were held in twelve of the American States on Tuesday, the balance of success being apparently greatly in favour of the Democrats, who have elected General McClellan for the post of Governor of New Jersey.

While the Democratic candidates have been successful in the elections for State officers in New York, the Republican party has secured a majority in the Legislature of the State.

New York telegrams of Monday's date state that a slight shock of earthquake was felt there on Sunday afternoon. It was felt also in New Brunswick and Quebec.

On St. Luke's Day the Bishop of Maine consecrated his new cathedral at Portland, the corner-stone of which was laid at Christmas, 1868. The church is of blue stone, finished with red and grey Nova Scotia free stone. Its dimensions are 65 ft. by 140 ft. The altar is of Italian marble, resting upon Caen stone. The building, which has cost 120,000 dols., is from designs by Mr. C. C. Haight, of New York.

Mrs. Mary Proctor, of Rochester, Western New York, has left the bulk of her fortune of nearly 200,000 dols. to institutions of the American Church. An abstract of the late Mr. Motley's will is given at page 462.

The Mexican Government has sent Señor Zamcona as special commissioner to Washington in order to negotiate with the United States.

#### THE CAPE COLONIES.

We have news from the Cape to Oct. 16. The chief Krelli has been deposed by the Governor, and his territory has been annexed to the British dominions. There have been some engagements, but none of a decisive nature. In an action, the date of which is not given, at Krelli's quarters thirty Galckas were killed, twenty horses were taken, the kraals burned, and some grain, agricultural implements, and other plunder was taken. At Butterworth river a sharp struggle took place, and fifty of the Kaffirs were killed. On our side two privates, named Wainwright and Coghe, were slightly wounded. It was rumoured at Cape Town and believed that Krelli had made overtures for peace. A special despatch to the *Times* says:—The Colonial force in Transkei consists of about 1200 Europeans. The British troops occupy posts guarding the Border, and are overawing the Galekas to prevent them joining Krelli. Another detachment of the 88th Regiment, under Major Owen, and some volunteers, under Captain Bailey, have gone to the front. The Premier has joined the Governor and the general commanding at head-quarters in King William's Town.

#### NEW ZEALAND.

A telegram from Wellington, dated the 5th inst., states that the first direct communication from the Maori King since the war of 1863 has been received by Sir George Grey. Tawhia has telegraphed asking Sir George to meet him this month. Previously a telegram was sent, with the King's concurrence, to Sir George Grey urging the visit on the ground that it was likely to promote road-making and general friendship.

#### INDIA.

The prospects in the Madras Presidency continue to improve with wonderful rapidity. Within the last four weeks there has been a decrease of 900,000 in the number of persons employed on the relief works. The great saving thus effected for the Government has been unattended by any suffering or loss of life. According to the present estimate, the total expenditure on account of the Madras famine from the commencement to its expected end, including loss of revenue of all kinds, will amount to £8,500,000; while for the Bombay famine it will be rather under £2,000,000. Other reports continue satisfactory.

The Hon. W. Stuart is gazetted Minister at the Hague.

Sir Arthur Gordon, Governor of Fiji, is about to pay an official visit to Samoa, in one of her Majesty's ships of war.

Two thousand natives have made an attack upon a Spanish fort in the Sooloo Islands, but have been repulsed with a loss of fifty killed. Eleven Spaniards were wounded.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Alexandria telegraphs that the railway to Suez is again opened, and that 4000 fellahs are repairing the damage to the Fresh Water Canal.

Mr. Archibald Forbes, the Special Correspondent of the *Daily News*, has received through the Russian Ambassador in London the insignia of a Knight of the Order of St. Stanislas, conferred upon him by the Emperor of Russia for his courage and intrepidity at the battle of Plevna on July 30.

Information has been received of the total destruction by fire at sea of the ship Hampden, which left Leith for Bombay five months ago with two thousand tons of coal. A fire broke out on Sept. 16, and the crew abandoned the vessel in boats. Nineteen of the crew arrived at the Seychelles Islands. The remainder, in two boats, are missing. A cutter has gone out from Seychelles in search of them.

A committee has been formed in Holland, under the patronage of Prince Henry of the Netherlands, and 24,000 fl. have been collected, to send out in May of next year a small but strong sailing-vessel to the west coast of Spitzbergen, with the view of reaching the mouth of the Yenissei. The objects of the expedition are to explore the new commercial route to the Siberian rivers, to train sailors who might ultimately be intrusted with the formation of a scientific station, and to erect monuments to the memory of the early Dutch Arctic navigators.

Messrs. W. T. Weekes and Co. dispatched from Plymouth last Saturday the Merchant Shipping Company's ship Gainsborough, 973 tons, Captain J. Carter, under charter to the New Zealand Shipping Company, with Government emigrants for Nelson and other ports in New Zealand. In addition to seven first-class passengers, the Gainsborough takes out 29 married couples, 63 single men, 81 single women, 15 boys, 21 girls, and 12 infants—making a total of 250 emigrants, equal to 220 statute adults.—Messrs. W. T. Weekes and Co. have dispatched from Plymouth for Australia the ship Torrens, Captain Angell, belonging to the Elder Line of sailing-ships. She has on board a large number of passengers, in addition to a full general cargo.—Messrs. Money Wigram and Sons' ship Essex, Captain Ticehurst, from London, bound for Melbourne, arrived at Plymouth on Saturday to embark passengers.

Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., Admiral Wellesley, Admiral Hood, Admiral Lord Gifford, and Sir Massey Lopes are gazetted as the new Board of Admiralty.

The Great Western Railway has completed the purchase of the Cornwall Minerals Railway, which extends across the country from the Bristol Channel to the English Channel, and have to-day paid Dr. Trefry, of Fowey, £103,000 for that portion which lies within Trefry Estate.

## POLITICS.

### LORD HARTINGTON IN SCOTLAND.

The Marquis of Hartington, who during his visit to Scotland has been the guest of the Earl of Rosebery at Dalmeny Park, near Linlithgow, arrived in Glasgow on Monday for the purpose of receiving the freedom of the city. He was accompanied by his noble host, and was received at the Queen-street Station by the Lord Provost and various members of the Corporation. A considerable number of persons were present in the station, and gave a cordial greeting to the noble Marquis. He at once proceeded to the City Chambers, where he was entertained by the Corporation at a luncheon. His Lordship was presented with the freedom of Glasgow in the City Hall. In acknowledging the compliment, the noble Lord spoke with diffidence as to his own personal merits, and attributed the honours paid to him to the position which he fills in connection with one of the great parties of the State. He spoke in high terms of the manner in which Glasgow had hitherto led the van in the cause of education and sanitary and social improvement. He regretted that Glasgow, like other industrial centres, was suffering from a depression of trade; but he had no hope in a revival until there was a complete restoration of European peace. The country, however, would have felt the effect of the present disturbed state of Europe much more keenly if, instead of neutral spectators of the war, they had been induced to take an active participation in it. His Lordship expressed a hope that there would always be a powerful restraining influence upon the Government in causing it to preserve as long as possible an attitude of strict neutrality, whatever might be the state of affairs on the Continent. In the evening Lord Hartington returned to Dalmeny Park, the seat of the Earl of Rosebery.

Lord Hartington visited Edinburgh on Tuesday, and was waited upon by a deputation from the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture, who presented an address on the subject of the land laws, in reply to which the noble Marquis, having excused himself from entering at length into a complicated subject, said that his friends would meet them in a liberal spirit, and avail themselves of every opportunity of learning what were the wants of the agricultural community in Scotland. The noble Lord subsequently received addresses from several Scotch Liberal associations, and in his reply said, with reference to their demand for an increased Parliamentary representation in Scotland, that the Liberal party were now almost generally agreed that the time had come when the question of bringing the representation of the country into greater harmony with its real condition imperatively demanded a settlement. He believed the complaints of the neglect of Scotch business might be charged against both parties; but he hoped that after his visit the people of Scotland might not have reason to complain of the action taken in their affairs by the Liberal party. In the evening Lord Hartington attended a public meeting in Edinburgh, and spoke in reply to a resolution of thanks and confidence. He expressed a hope that the inauguration of Liberal associations in Scotland would be an era in the history of the party. They aimed at unity of action in matters on which the party were agreed, but left a completely free understanding on all others. He contended that the Liberal party had never hampered itself with pledges on a great variety of subjects, and declared that, although he could not lead the party on the question of Disestablishment, he would neither stimulate nor repress discussion thereupon.

On Wednesday morning his Lordship received at Glasgow deputations from two bodies interested in the separation of the Church from the State, and the representatives of the Liberal Associations of West and South Scotland. To the former the noble Lord declined to express any opinion. He advised the latter to pay especial attention to the organisation of the party, and suggested that the councils would do well to look out for young men of talent who might be trained to render good service in political life. In the afternoon he was entertained at dinner in the Corporation Galleries; and at eight o'clock he attended a public meeting in the City Hall, at which Mr. G. Anderson, M.P., presided. His Lordship dwelt on the past achievements of the Liberal party. He argued that the representation of constituencies should bear some proportion to the condition and importance of different parts of the country. He did not believe that the extension of the franchise in counties would introduce any dangerous elements. The noble Lord also spoke at some length respecting the war, and expressed the hope that when it was ended the Government would use its influence for an introduction of those reforms which Turkey has always promised, but never endeavoured to carry into effect. In conclusion, he praised the moderation of Scotch Liberalism, and said that when the time came for the Liberals to resume the reign of Government there would be plenty of work for them to do.

### MR. GLADSTONE IN IRELAND.

Mr. Gladstone's visit to Ireland draws very near to its close. The hon. gentleman was in Dublin last Saturday and visited the National Gallery; he then inspected the College of Physicians; after which he drove to the Artane Industrial School, about three miles from Dublin. On Monday he visited Maynooth College, and in the afternoon he went to Dublin to dine with the Archbishop. Tuesday was spent by Mr. Gladstone in visiting places of interest in Dublin, including the Castle, the Four Courts, and the Marlborough-street National Schools, where 1800 pupils are trained. He also paid a visit to the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin, and subsequently received privately a deputation from the County Down Farmers' Association. In the evening the right hon. gentleman dined with the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College.

The crowning incident of Mr. Gladstone's visit to Ireland was the presentation to him, on Wednesday, of the freedom of the city of Dublin. The ceremony took place in the Council Chamber of the City Hall. In reply Mr. Gladstone, speaking of the Land Act of 1870, stated that during the remainder of his career he would be ready to co-operate with the Irish people in anything for their advantage, and would wish to see the Bright clauses of the Land Act so re-adapted as to create more quickly small proprietorships in land. In England the land would always remain in the hands of a comparative few; but in Ireland it was desirable to create small ownerships. He was against entails and settlements. As to the Education Bill, he had desired to set learning free for all, so as to make Trinity College a national University, and had not been interested, as the designer of the measure, either in favour of denominational or mixed education. Local government was desirable for every country, to train its people in public affairs, but it was especially desirable in Ireland. In England there was of late too much central control, with large subsidies of money, and local rule was being unwisely interfered with. The working of the Church Act, the adoption of the ballot, and the general prosperity of Ireland were also amongst the topics dealt with. In the afternoon Mr. Gladstone was entertained at a *déjeuner* by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, and delivered a great speech on the condition of Ireland, in its social and political aspects, dwelling with emphasis on the operation of recent legislation.

Mr. Gladstone left Dublin on Wednesday afternoon for Abbeyleix, the seat of Lord de Vesci, where he was to remain

until Saturday, when, according to arrangement, he would go to Woodlands, the seat of Lord Annaly. He is to leave for England on Monday next.

### MR. BRIGHT AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT ROCHEDALE.

Mr. John Bright, M.P., on Wednesday evening presided over a crowded meeting at Rochdale, and gave a political address, in the course of which he said that the Conservatives had always obstructed measures for the general good of the country; and had, as far as possible, transferred taxes which had hitherto been borne by property owners to the general public. He said they were supported in particular by the landowners, 955 of whom owned one third of the land in the United Kingdom. Pointing out that, in consequence of its defective organisation, the Liberal party was fighting its opponents at a great disadvantage, he referred with pride to the successful efforts it had made to promote the public interest. He then introduced Mr. Chamberlain, M.P. for Birmingham, who gave an elaborate address, dealing mainly with the land question. Hearty votes of thanks were passed to both gentlemen.

## FINE ARTS.

Earl Granville, as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, visited Dover last Saturday, and opened the new premises of the School of Art in that town. He expressed the opinion that the work carried on by schools of art was especially important at a time when foreign nations were making efforts in regard to similar institutions; and rejoiced that in our own art-schools the doors were thrown open to female students, who availed themselves of every advantage, and showed very great success. Major Scott read the list of successful students, his Lordship delivering the certificates and prizes to the ladies and gentlemen as they came to the platform.

A statue of the late Mr. Adam Black, M.P., was unveiled at Edinburgh last Saturday. Lord Moncrieff was the principal speaker.

On Tuesday Admiral Egerton, M.P., opened a science and art conversation at Chesterfield; the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, Secretary of State for War, presided on Wednesday evening at the distribution of prizes to successful students in the science classes at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich; and the Earl of Darnley presided the same evening at a crowded meeting held in the Corn Exchange, Rochester, where his Lordship presented the prizes which had been obtained by the successful students in the science and art classes.

The fourth annual competition between the sketching clubs of the Schools of Art in the metropolis took place recently at the Dudley Gallery, Piccadilly, which was kindly lent by the committee for the purposes of the competition. Five sketching clubs engaged this year in the competition—viz., the South Kensington (male and female), Lambeth, West London, and the "Gilbert" (St. Martin's); and a total of 202 sketches in oil, water-colour, chalk, clay, and plaster were contributed. The gentlemen who undertook the office of adjudicating upon the works this year were Sir John Gilbert, R.A., Mr. W. F. Woodington, A.R.A., and Mr. A. Legros, who made the following awards:—Award of honour to that club which produced the best aggregate of work, to the Lambeth Club. Prizes of £3 each were awarded as follow for the best sketch in each of the subjects named: For Figure, "A Critical Moment," Mr. H. G. Glindoni, "Gilbert" Club; for Landscape, "A Grey Day," Mr. J. W. Wilson, "Gilbert" Club; for Sculpture, "A Critical Moment," Miss H. Montalba, South Kensington Club; for Animals, "On the Look-Out," Mr. Montefiore, South Kensington Club; for Design, a decorative panel, three prizes of £1 each were awarded to Mr. C. Reich and Mr. W. Swaine, West London Club, and Mr. Pearce, Lambeth Club.

The Right Hon. George Selater-Booth, M.P., has been appointed Official Verderer of the New Forest.

The Marquis of Abergavenny laid on Tuesday the foundation-stone for a pump-room for Tunbridge Wells.

The second anniversary of the Society to Establish and Sustain the English Congregational Churches in North Wales has been this week commemorated in Chester.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle are closed until further orders. Her Majesty's speedy return to Windsor is foreshadowed by this announcement.

The fourteen Dundee vessels engaged at the seal-fishing have captured this season upwards of 80,000 seals, the value of which is estimated at £56,450.

The bust in marble, of the late Admiral Rous, which, as we announced last week, is to be placed in the club-room at Newmarket is being executed by Mr. Raggi.

At a meeting of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce on the 2nd inst. a resolution was unanimously carried in favour of converting the river Avon into a floating dock throughout the seven miles of its course from Bristol to Kingroad.

St. James's Hall, a handsome building which has been erected by Mr. W. J. Armitage, of Farnley Ironworks, at a cost of £10,000, in one of the lowest quarters of Leeds, as a counter-attraction to public-houses, was opened on Saturday.

The opening meet of her Majesty's stag-hounds took place at noon on Tuesday, at Salt Hill, near Slough. Although the weather was miserably damp, there was a large field and a considerable attendance of spectators.

Lord Moncrieff, the referee in the arbitration between the operative shipwrights and Clyde shipbuilders, has given his decision, which is in favour of the masters. Lord Moncrieff holds that the state of trade on the Clyde does not warrant an advance. The lock-out has lasted six months.

The opening address of the session of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution was delivered on the 2nd inst. in the Music-Hall by the Bishop of Manchester; the Lord Provost occupied the chair. The subject which the Bishop chose for consideration was the responsibility which attached to the formation of opinion.

A banquet was given last Monday to the Leicestershire veterans of the Army and Navy, at the Corn Exchange, Leicester, presided over by Colonel Burnaby. In the middle of the market-place two bucks, the gifts of Earl Howe and Sir E. C. Dixie, Bart., were roasted. About ninety officers and 400 men, all wearing their medals, with a few leading tradesmen of the town, dined together, and the proceedings were throughout of an enthusiastic description.

The appointment of Mr. A. H. Thesiger, Q.C., a Judge of the Court of Appeal, in the room of Sir Richard Amphlett, has been gazetted.—Mr. Justice Field has been placed on the rota of Judges for the trial of election petitions during the year.—Mr. James Robinson, Q.C., chairman of the county Cavan, has received the serjeantcy vacant by the death of Sir Colman O'Loughlen.—Sir Edmund Beckett, Bart., long known as Mr. E. B. Denison, Q.C., has been appointed Chancellor of the diocese of York.





THE WAR: A RIDE OVER THE BATTLE-FIELD.  
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I have been on County business; that is to say, I travelled, last Tuesday, from Brighton to Tunbridge Wells to be present at the laying of the first stone, by the Marquis of Abergavenny, of a new Pump-Room which is to adorn the beautiful inland watering-place. If Athens (*teste* Milton) is "the Eye of Greece," Tunbridge Wells may assuredly lay claim to be considered "the Eye of Kent;" and it is an eye, moreover, which, like Lesbia's in the ballad, is always beaming. It beamed on Tuesday afternoon quite merrily, despite a persistent down-pour of drizzling rain, sufficient to convert an ordinary Lesbia into a Niobe. The rain notwithstanding, the town was *en fête*. The County families and the local magnates were present in force in the marquee sheltering the masonic apparatus; there were banners and floral decorations; there was a brass band; and there was a guard of honour composed of the Tunbridge Wells troop of that gallant corps the West Kent Yeomanry Cavalry, under the command of Captain Lord George Pratt. So, after a little speech-making and a great deal of cheering, the first stone of the proposed edifice was declared to be well and truly laid; the County families drove away in state, and the rain poured down more persistently than ever. I would have sent a sketch of the ceremony to the Editor of this Journal, only I am not an adept in drawing the convexities and concavities of innumerable umbrellas.

In the evening the Marquis and a number of the neighbouring nobility and gentry, county members, clergy, &c., were entertained at a grand banquet given at the Sussex Hotel by that energetic body, the Tradesmen's Association at Tunbridge Wells. There were sixteen toasts, and about thirty respondents to the sentiments proposed; so you may imagine that we sat late, and that I have been suffering from a slight attack of deafness owing to the rapturous applause (including "Kentish Fire" and American "tigers") with which each speech was greeted. I spent a delightful evening in the atmosphere of the purest and the strongest Toryism. I begin to see (after many years' devotion to Liberalism) the wickedness of Whiggish ways; and you need not be surprised if ere long you meet me in Pall-mall attired in a grass-green coat with basket buttons gilt, a blue "bird's-eye" cravat, drab cords, gaiters, and a broad-brimmed white hat turned up with green (the orthodox costume, I believe, for a Conservative), and if I produce from my waistcoat pocket a sample-bag of corn, and hold you in bucolic discourse concerning live stock and mangold-wurzel. Meanwhile, I wish all success to the new undertaking (it is to cost some six thousand pounds) at the "Wells," for which I have had for years a peculiar affection. I like Tunbridge Wells in and out of season; in weather wet and in weather dry. I like the Pantiles and the verdant gardens of the Calverley; the bustling shops and smiling villas; the soft acclivity of Mount Ephraim; the exquisite prospects of distant hill and dale which meet you at every turn; and the hearty, hospitable, and genial ways of the townsfolk.

I should agree with every word in a learned letter contributed to the *Pall Mall Gazette* by a gentleman who announces the formation of an "Index Society" (which has obviously nothing to do with the *Index Expurgatorius*) if the gentleman were not quite so dogmatical, and if he did not talk about the "governing body" of the nascent society. Beshrew governing bodies! All scholars know that the Bayles and Scaligers of old were tremendous index-makers—acute, appreciative, exhaustive, indefatigable; and that in modern times the art has been all but abandoned by men of letters, or disdainfully flung to slovenly or stupid hands. Does not Johnson make allusion to a man who made the Index to the *Rambler*, and who referred to the Bard of All Time as "Shakspeare, W., Esq."? Did not Macaulay quiz the Lemprière system of classification by giving as a sample the name of Jones:—"Sir William, an Oriental scholar; Paul, a privateersman; Jenny, a Welsh maiden; Davy, a fiend"?

Let some first-rate scholar publish a good treatise on the art of indexing; and then let us work for ourselves in the silence and solitude which beseeem the literary man who was not made for Society:—nor was Society made for him. Properly pursued, indexing is a delightful pursuit, and, withal, a most useful one. It is a continual aid to memory. I do not know much about anything; but if I retain any remembrance at all of the books which I have read, that retention is due to the unvarying habit I have had from my youth upwards of carefully indexing the most trifling matter which I have entered in my commonplace book. Such books without indexes (I am grateful to the correspondent of the *P. M. G.* for not calling them "indices"), tabulated by the author himself, are worse than useless; since, unless the author has accumulated a vast number of common places, he is led to believe that he remembers what he has written. If he has not been his own index maker he will find himself woefully mistaken.

Mem.: To test the truth of that which I have said, make the following simple experiment. I will assume you to be a conscientious index maker. I will suppose that you are, as I am now, rusticated and far away from all your common-place books. But try, for mere exercise sake, to recall some of the entries, not in the body of the books, but in the indexes thereto. Turn up arbitrarily (in your mind's eye) the references in letter A, letter P, letter S. You will find, ere long, your mind travelling from the index to the passages referred to, and that you are taking a most invigorating cold bath of memory.

Are we still in the Dark Ages; or, is it not time that we ceased (being Turcophiles) to call the Russians barbarians; or (being Russophiles) to return the compliment to the Osmanli? I read the report of an inquest held at Leominster (I am very fond of Leominster for the sake of Somebody who lives there) on the body of a marble-mason who died under the following horrible circumstances. The deceased, being in the tap-room of a public-house, made a wager with another man that he would eat a certain quantity of raw meat. Some raw beef was fetched from the butcher's, and the marble-mason proceeded to devour it. Shortly afterwards he became very ill; and subsequently he was found lying on his back, in a back kitchen, dead. It was conjectured that he had been suffocated, and the Coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance with the evidence. A medical friend to whom I was talking about this hideous case remarked that the raw-beef eater's death was possibly accelerated by his having had a "stone-cutter's throat." Workmen following this trade are liable to chronic obstruction of the bronchial tubes (the capillaries?), which become irritated by the impalpably fine dust arising from the stone which they hew; and a man in such a bronchial condition would be peculiarly liable to evil consequences if he essayed such a mad feat as that performed by the man who "wolfed" the raw meat. Or there might have been sudden pulmonary congestion. There is "miner's lung" and "fork-grinder's lung"—both due to causes analogous to those which induce thoracic disease in stone-cutters.

Russians and Turks Barbarians! What do you think of a wretch of a labourer at Woolwich who has been sent to prison for three months, with hard labour, for biting off the ears and tail of a cat? The only defence made by the brute was that he had a wife and four children. Does he bite off their ears, I wonder? A tide of cruelty to animals seems to be steadily setting in, and it should be stemmed very sternly. The hydrophobia scare is leading to cruelty to dogs by unnecessarily muzzling and confining them and assuming them to be mad, when it is we only who are half out of our wits with morbid dread of a malady the prevalence of which I believe to be exaggerated. These epidemics of nervous affright seem to be recurrent. I remember a fearful hydrophobia scare when I was quite a little boy, and the grim stories that were told of Orders in Council authorising physicians to smother patients suffering from hydrophobia between two feather beds!

And they cannot even leave the poor little badger—the "bear writ small"—a "festive little cuss," as Artemus Ward would have said—alone. Somebody has said that the badger when "drawn" or worried out of his burrow by fierce terriers affords very good "sport"! G. A. S.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Browne, Robert Charles Latham, to be Vicar of North Curry. Ducat, William Methven Gordon; Rector of Lamplugh, Cumberland. Eaton, John Richard Turner; Rector of Denton, Norfolk. Goodacre, Frederick William; Rector of North Collingham, Notts. Holbeck, J. L.; Vicar of St. Margaret's, Benthall. Hutton, W. M.; Vicar of Twyford-cum-Thurgarton. Lewis, Lewis; Home Missioner in the Diocese of Lichfield. Lockwood, J. Travis; Rector of Wiford, Herts. Mather, Herbert; Rector of Loddington. Pittar, Arthur Charles; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Trowbridge, Wilts. Russell, Arthur Goodacre; Incumbent of St. Stephen's, Cardiff. Sainsbury, Thomas Ernest Longford; Vicar of Frampton, Dorset. Scott, Edward Maude; Rector of Sudborne-cum-Capella de Orford, Suffolk. Sillitoe, A. W.; Chaplain to the British Legation, Darmstadt. Thompson, Cornelius; Rector of West Barkwith. Tryon, W. Arthur; Rector of Grantham. Watkins, William; Vicar of Bassaleg, Monmouth. Welburn, Edward Brown; Vicar of Orby, near Spilsby.—*Guardian*.

The Rev. Jonathan Holt Titcomb, Vicar of Woking, and honorary Canon of Winchester, has been appointed to the Bishopric of Rangoon.

It has been resolved to invite the Church Congress to hold its next meeting at Sheffield. The question led to a lively debate at a meeting of local clergymen.

A Conference, under the auspices of the Church Association, was opened on Wednesday in the Masonic Hall, Birmingham. Mr. T. R. Andrews, chairman of the Council of the Association, presided.

At Bradford church, Alresford, Hants, a beautiful stained-glass window (executed by Messrs. Mayer and Co.), representing "Christ Walking on the Sea," has been erected in memory of the late H. F. Plow, Esq., who was lost in the Liberia in 1874.

The parish church of Bruton, in Somerset, has been restored at a cost of above £4000, and was on the 1st inst. reopened by the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The work has been in progress the last seven years, and the Earl of Ilchester and Sir Henry Hoare have been large contributors.

The Bishop of Winchester consecrated on the 1st inst. the chancel which has been added to All Saints', Landport, the cost of the work, without fittings, having amounted to about £6000. The chancel was designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A. Since the present Vicar (the Rev. E. B. C. Churchill) entered upon the living, in 1862, extra sitting accommodation for 600 persons has been provided in this church, which is situate in a densely populated district.

The memorial stone of a new mission school-room was laid on the 1st inst. by Mr. Richard Foster, of Upper Clapton, in Aden-grove, in the parish of All Saints, Stoke Newington. The Vicar stated that, although the parish contained 4000 souls, there was no room in which a lecture could be delivered, a public meeting held, or an innocent entertainment given. To supply that want, as well as to make provision for the religious education of the children of the Sunday schools, the room was being constructed.

The ancient parish church of Elsdon, in Northumberland, has this week been reopened, after restoration, with a succession of services—the preachers announced being the Bishop of Durham, the Archdeacon of Lindisfarne, the Hon. and Rev. Canon Grey, Rector of Morpeth, the Rev. W. Gillmor, Vicar of Illingworth, and the Rev. T. Baillie, Rector of Elsdon. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a large cruciform structure, with north and south transepts. Elsdon Castle, now the Rectory House, was built in the reign of Henry III. by David, King of Scotland, and is a strong old tower, surrounded by a fine shrubbery and plantations.

It is intended by the friends of those lost in the ill-fated ship *Avalanche* to build in Portland a small memorial church "in memoriam" of Captain Williams and the passengers and crew. It is felt that this, under the deplorable circumstances of the disaster, will give, as nearly as may be, a sacred character to the resting-place of those who lie buried beneath the waves opposite to the proposed church. A mortuary side-chapel will be attached for the reception of the monument, upon which will be inscribed a record of the fatal occurrence, and the names of Captain Williams, his passengers and crew. The captain of the *Avalanche* was very popular and much respected in the colony of New Zealand, to which he piloted many in comfort and safety. Subscriptions are being received by the Rev. J. A. Beazer, the Rector of Portland.

## DIOCESAN MEETINGS.

The Bishop of St. Davids in his primary charge to the clergy on Wednesday denounced in strong terms the circulation of "The Priest in Absolution;" he also spoke in severe terms of the Society of the Holy Cross. In reference to the burials question, he hoped that the controversy would soon be settled in the direction of Lord Harrowby's clause.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol having delivered a series of visitation charges in various parts of his diocese this week and last on the present dangers of the Church, concluded them on the 1st inst. at Chipping Sodbury, with an address on "Remedial Counsels." Their first and immediate care, he said, should be a constitutional enlargement of Convocation; and their next that Convocation found fair and free utterance, first by facilitating the regular meeting of Convocation; and, next, by treating it as the really representative body of the Church. Lastly, all proposals affecting doctrine should be initiated by Convocation, and nothing should receive the Royal assent that was in opposition to the formally expressed opinion of both houses of Convocation.

The Bishop of Chester (Dr. Jacobson) began the triennial visitation of his diocese on Monday. In his charge to the clergy, the Bishop gave some figures showing the progress of Church work in the diocese. He said that, in thirty-seven

parishes in which school boards had been constituted, strong testimony was borne to their beneficial influence in increasing attendance, improving regularity and punctuality, and in stimulating the zeal and diligence of the teachers; while injurious results were noted in two instances only. Speaking at length on the subject of private confession, the Bishop observed that it was not the mind of the Church of England that it should be compulsory; it was not required as a necessity of Christian life; and the Scriptures, rightly understood, could not be pleaded for enforcing it, nor could the practice of the Church for a thousand years.

It is announced that Lord Leconfield, in addition to his former gift of £10,000, has given a further sum of £15,000 to the Irish Church.—On the 2nd inst. the Archbishop of Dublin held his annual visitation of the clergy of the diocese of Dublin and of the Chapter of St. Patrick's Cathedral, in the Cathedral. In his charge he treated of the various questions affecting the Irish Church, and of the relation of the Irish and English Churches to each other. His Grace said, "New and very grave dangers, of which in times past we knew nothing, will henceforth beset us, and the weight of our new-formed liberty may prove a very grave peril indeed; so also there are dangers which we have escaped, but which we see plainly lying in ambush for our sister Church in England." A "retreat" recently conducted in the diocese of Dublin by some Ritualistic clergymen was the subject of a debate in the diocesan synod on Thursday, and a series of resolutions was passed directed against confession and other practices.—The excitement of the Dublin Protestant public on the subject of retreats and auricular confession, which has been, they say, attempted to be introduced into the Irish Church, has not in the least abated. On Monday night a meeting was held in the Exhibition Palace, over which Lord Oranmore presided, at which Orange mottoes were displayed, and the resolution of Professor Jellett against Ritualism at the Dublin synod enthusiastically reaffirmed.

The *Scotsman* says that the Edinburgh Church Extension Association in connection with the Church of Scotland was successfully inaugurated on Monday. The association aim at planting seven new churches in various districts of Edinburgh, and they contemplate raising a central fund of £14,000 for the purpose of making grants to local committees, who are to carry out the details of the scheme.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

## OXFORD.

Mr. George Earle Buckle, B.A., late Scholar of New College, has been elected to the vacant fellowship at All Souls'.

Mr. J. Y. Sargent, M.A., late Fellow of Magdalen, has been appointed Fellow and Tutor of Hertford College.

The Rev. J. R. T. Eaton, Whyte's Professor of Moral Philosophy, has announced his intention of resigning his chair.

Professor Ruskin begins this week a course of lectures to which he gives the title of Landscape Painting. The lectures are given on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

## CAMBRIDGE.

Dr. Atkinson and Dr. Power, the Master of Pembroke, were nominated for the Vice-Chancellorship during the ensuing year, and Dr. Atkinson was re-elected on Monday.

The following were on Monday elected to fellowships at St. John's:—R. F. Scott, fourth Wrangler, 1875; C. W. E. Body, bracketed sixth Wrangler, 1875; A. M. Marshall, first in first class of Natural Science Tripos, 1874 (B.A. 1875); W. J. F. V. Baker, fourth Classic, 1875; H. W. Simpkinson, bracketed fourth Classic, 1876; D. McAlister, Senior Wrangler and first Smith's prizeman, 1877.

The number of persons attracted to Cambridge by the lectures and other teaching provided for women under the auspices of the Association for the Higher Education of Women has increased so much that the sub-committee appointed to superintend the arrangements made for lodging them have found it desirable to provide a second house for this purpose. Accordingly, Norwich House, which had been previously occupied by the members of Cavendish College, has been opened, under the charge of Madame Rasche, for the accommodation of students of the association.

## EDINBURGH.

The candidates for the Lord Rectorship were nominated last Saturday evening. The Marquis of Hartington, Mr. Cross, Sir Robert Christison, and Mr. Fawcett, M.P., were nominated; but the vote was finally taken between Lord Hartington and Mr. Cross, when 240 voted for the former and 223 for the latter. A poll was demanded, and the election is fixed for to-day (Saturday).

## GLASGOW.

On Tuesday the Conservative students, wearing blue caps, and the Liberal students red caps, had their meetings for nominating candidates for the office of Lord Rector. Sir Stafford Northcote was nominated by the one party, and Mr. Gladstone by the other. The election takes place on the 15th.

## ST. ANDREWS.

A meeting of students favourable to the election of a non-political candidate for the rectorial chair was held on Monday night, when Mr. Robert Browning was selected. During the afternoon the leaders of the Conservative party received a telegram from the Marquis of Salisbury declining to allow himself to be put in nomination. A meeting of the party who were supporting the Marquis was held on Tuesday night, when it was unanimously agreed to bring forward Mr. Matthew Arnold in opposition to Mr. Robert Browning. The poll is fixed for the 22nd inst.

The late Mrs. Bell, of Balgray, Forfarshire, has bequeathed £1000 to the Senatus Academicus of St. Andrews for the purpose of founding a scholarship either in Arts or Medicine.

The Council of University College, London, has appointed the Rev. T. G. Bonney, B.D., of St. John's College, Cambridge, Professor of Geology and Mineralogy for five years.

Dr. Samuel Kinns, Principal of the College, Highbury New Park, will begin this (Saturday) evening a course of lectures on Animal Physiology at Christ's Hospital.

At a special meeting of the Oxford Town Council on Monday it was resolved to establish a first-grade grammar school, the Corporation granting a site in the centre of the city of nearly an acre in extent, £4000 towards the building, and £100 per annum towards its maintenance. There are to be fifty-three scholarships, tenable for three years, thirty of which are to be filled up from the public elementary schools.

Rear-Admiral Lord John Hay, C.B., has been appointed to the command of the Channel Fleet, in the room of Rear-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour.

The Prince Imperial arrived at Chatham on Monday morning, and made an inspection of the schools and works in connection with the school of military engineering, being conducted over them by Colonel Cox. The principal part of the time was spent in an inspection of the field works.



## THE NEW THAMES STEAM-FERRY.

The Lord Mayor of London on Wednesday week opened the new steam-ferry across the Thames between Wapping and Rotherhithe, just over the Thames Tunnel and East London Railway. There is, of course, nothing new in steam ferries, by which the Mersey and other estuaries are crossed. But in this case there were peculiar difficulties, which have made special demands on engineering skill. It is certain that the improvements in the channel of the river have greatly increased the range of the rise and fall of the tide. It is necessary that the ferry should be worked at all states of the tide; and it was found impossible to work it by means of inclined piers, as at Liverpool. There was, therefore, no alternative but to devise a means of transferring vehicles and passengers from the landing-stages to the boats, and *vice versa*. The level of the boats' decks at low water is 24 ft. below that of the river bank, and at such time the boats cannot approach within 170 ft. of the Wapping wharf, and 70 ft. of that at Rotherhithe. At Wapping 100 ft. of this distance is provided for by a jetty formed by two spans of wrought-iron girders, supported by columns of cast iron, screwed about 15 ft. into the ground, and filled in with cement concrete. Under this jetty the Conservators of the Thames have secured a clear space of 8 ft. above Trinity high-water mark. From the jetty at Wapping and the wharf at Rotherhithe passengers step upon a platform, at the same level, measuring 70 ft. by 35 ft., and this is lowered to the level of the boat's deck by means of hydraulic machinery invented and patented by Mr. E. Duckham. This lift-platform weighs eighty tons, and is counterpoised by ballast-boxes. The special risk to be provided against was the tilting of the platform by a heavy load at any side or corner of it. This is done by an arrangement analogous to that by which the wheels of a locomotive are connected. At each side of the platform there are four iron columns, like those that support the jetty. The columns act as guides, and (in the words of Mr. Duckham) "support four hydraulic presses which have a lifting power of fifty tons, and are connected at four points by chains with the lift platform. The chain from each press on the one side of the lift passes round a massive shaft fitted under and sustaining the platform, and having a corresponding connection with the corresponding press on the other side of the lift. As the platform moves the shaft rotates—its ends necessarily rotate simultaneously—and thus both sides of the lift cannot but work together. The two hydraulic presses on each side of the lift are placed horizontally, one in front of the other, and coupled by stout connecting-rods, like the couplings of a goods locomotive; and, as one press cannot move without the other, a horizontal position is also maintained in the direction of the platform's length. The effect of this combination is, that each press assists or is assisted by others of the system, and that, although the loading may be most unequal, the work of the presses and the movement of the platform are correctly equalised. This has been practically tested by the platform being held in position upon the hydraulic pressure being entirely removed from two of the presses, and the connecting chains cut off from the third." Mr. Duckham does not see how an accident could happen: he says there are ample precautions to meet any failure of the machinery. Each cylinder will have an effective safety valve, which will prevent any escape of water should a failure occur in the hydraulic pressure. Safety grabs are being arranged to grip the guide columns on the instant, in case of any irregularity of working of the suspending chains. Lastly, the lift platform itself is a monster pontoon; and, should everything else give way, would float freely with one hundred tons of cargo, and, if necessary, convey it safely to the other side of the river without the intervention of the ferry-boat. The engines for producing the hydraulic pressure are of 25-horse power, and have a 22-feet accumulator loaded to 720 lb. per square inch. These and the whole of the hydraulic machinery have been supplied by the East Ferry-road Engineering Works Company, of Millwall, and under the direct supervision of their manager, Mr. Heber Duckham.

On each side of the platform there is an elevated railed footpath for foot-passengers. In the river, 60 ft. outside each lift, are two columns, fixed as dolphins to keep the boats in position. There are two boats, each having a superficial area of 82 ft. by 42 ft., and a carrying capacity of 50 tons. The rectangular deck is left clear for traffic, the funnels being at the sides, on the sponsons. There is a rudder at each end, which can be controlled by the captain from the top of either of the two paddle-boxes. The two engines are worked independently; and it is said that each boat can be turned completely round within its own length without the aid of steering gear. A matter affecting only the company's commercial position is that it holds valuable wharfage ground, and at Wapping has erected large fireproof warehouses, from the designs of Mr. Stenning, and the section which is completed is already stowed with merchandise. The proposed tariff, subject to revision, varies from 1d. for a pedestrian or a passenger in an omnibus, and 3d. per head of cattle, to 1s. 9d. for a four-horse vehicle when it is empty and 3s. 9d. when it is laden. The expectation of traffic is based on the saving in distance as compared with going round by London Bridge—a saving which in some cases amounts to six or seven miles in the double journey, and the avoidance of blocks and delays in Aldgate and Fenchurch-street, and on London Bridge. The saving of time, of course, represents an increase in the earning power of men, horses, and vehicles.

The Lord Mayor drove in a carriage and four to Rotherhithe. Before reaching the company's wharf, he was met by the representatives of the parish, who presented an address. It expressed satisfaction at the completion of the ferry, and brought under notice the improvements which the Metropolitan Board intend to carry out in the district—such as the widening of several of the narrow streets. It expressed a hope that new streets would be formed to connect the lower portion of the parish with the main road from London to Greenwich, and to provide better approaches to the ferry. His Lordship responded suitably, and drove on into the company's premises. Here the 23rd Surrey Rifle Volunteers furnished a guard of honour and a band, under the command of Captain Bissell. Some drays had come over from Wapping to give assurance that the machinery was in working order. But the more spirited carriage horses, amid the excitement, required to be kept well in hand. There was a narrow escape of a mishap in driving from the wharf to the stage, down a temporary slope which had been made too narrow. At length three carriages and eight horses were safely stationed on the platform—the carriage and four in the centre. The platform was lowered to the level of the boat, and its bulwark was lowered to form a prow for the procession to pass over. At its head was the Chief Marshal on horseback; his charger made a little difficulty about going on board. The rest were easily led and driven; the boat then started, and steamed easily across, notwithstanding the number of craft in the way. The landing-jetty seemed crowded. The children of St. John's Schools, decorated with ribbons and rosettes, occupied the raised footpaths—boys on one side and girls on the other. One inscription gave the visitors "A Wapping Welcome."

When the platform was level with the jetty, the Rector of Wapping, the Rev. Septimus Buss, advanced to the Lord Mayor's carriage and read an address on behalf of the parish and that of St. George's-in-the-East. Having left the carriage, the Lord Mayor was conducted into the box at the end of the jetty, where the hydraulic lever is handled by a man with his eye on the platform as it rises and falls. His Lordship himself guided the lever when the platform was lowered and raised, on the arrival of the band and some of the visitors who had been left behind on the opposite shore. The Rev. Mr. Buss offered a prayer and pronounced a blessing. The school children, who had already sung the National Anthem, sang a psalm, and the company proceeded under the new warehouses and across the road to a spacious marquee, where luncheon had been provided. The chair was taken by Mr. Edmund Waller, managing director. At the principal table were the Lady Mayoress, Miss White, and Miss M'Lelland, with several Aldermen and Common Councilmen, and representatives of other public bodies. Several appropriate toasts were duly honoured.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Common Council has resolved to petition Parliament for a continuance of the coal and wine duties.

The winter meeting of the London Athletic Club will take place at Stamford-bridge, Fulham, this (Saturday) afternoon.

A new station on the London and South-Western Railway has been opened in the Queen's-road, Battersea Park. This makes the third station in this locality.

Mr. E. M. Nelson has been chosen Common Councilman for Dowgate Ward, in the place of Mr. Alderman Breffit. Alderman Sir F. Truscott has nominated Mr. Thomas White to be his deputy for the ward.

According to ancient custom, the Lord Mayor entertained last Saturday the Master (Mr. J. C. Burgoyne), the Wardens, and the Court of the Fruiterers' Company at dinner in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House.

Mr. Bass, M.P., has promised to head the subscription-list in connection with the anniversary dinner of the Commercial Travellers' Schools with 1000 guineas. The anniversary is fixed for Friday, Dec. 21.

The sixteenth season of the Lambeth Bath meetings was opened last Saturday evening by Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, M.P. A resolution recognising the value of these gatherings was carried, upon the motion of Sir J. C. Lawrence, his colleague in the representation of the borough.

At Wednesday's meeting of the School Board for London—Sir Charles Reed presiding—the question of the vagrant children of the metropolis was discussed, and resulted in a joint reference to the industrial schools and the by-laws committees. The other business was of a routine nature.

The trial of Detective-Inspectors Meiklejohn, Druscovich, Palmer, and Clarke, and Mr. E. Froggatt, solicitor, is proceeding at the Central Criminal Court, before Baron Pollock. On Thursday, the twelfth day of the trial, the case for the prosecution was brought to a close, and witnesses for the defence were called.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has decided to construct the sewerage works proposed by the engineer for the purpose of preventing the low-lying district of Battersea from being flooded. These works will necessitate an expenditure of £40,000. The board have entered into negotiations with Queen's College, Oxford, to purchase the manorial rights over Plumstead-common for the sum of £10,500.

The third sitting of the autumnal session of the ministers and teachers connected with the Sunday School Union was held on Wednesday evening in the Metropolitan Tabernacle. The various methods of conducting young men and women classes was the subject for the evening, and it was very fully discussed on the motion of Mr. Tresidder, who gave the address.

Those old opponents and ex-champions, Henry Kelley and J. H. Sadler, sculled from Putney to Mortlake for £200 a side on Monday last. Though Sadler is now thirty-seven years old, he is nine years younger than Kelley; and, taking the lead from the start, he won very easily indeed by half a dozen lengths. Kelley sculled most pluckily, and in capital form; but, in giving away such an advantage in point of years, he attempted an almost impossible task.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the fifth week of October was 79,198, of whom 38,465 were in workhouses, and 40,733 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 35, 3837, and 12,378 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 798, of whom 533 were men, 215 women, and 50 children.

A reward of £50 has been offered by the managing director of the Westminster Aquarium for information which will lead to the discovery of the perpetrators of a robbery at the Aquarium. Among the articles stolen are "an Irish torc," formed of a thin strip of gold about a quarter of an inch wide, spirally twisted, 8 in. in diameter; four armillæ, made of strips of gold; a gold bracelet, 2½ in. in diameter; a large number of old coins in gold and silver, medals, bracelets, rings, eardrops, and four nuggets of gold.

A general court of the subscribers of the Governesses' Benevolent Institution was held on the 2nd inst. at Willis's Rooms, St. James's—Mr. J. W. Hale, the treasurer, in the chair. Last year the society benefited in various ways 4293 governesses; and on Dec. 31 last there were 208 annuitants in receipt of sums varying from £20 to £50—a number increased by the election last May to 215. The meeting was called to elect five annuitants of £25 each, from a list of 133 approved candidates.

A meeting in support of Miss Leigh's Home for Destitute Englishwomen in Paris was held on Tuesday at the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor, who presided, stated how essential it was that not only Englishwomen, but English children, should be rescued, when destitute, from the temptations which large foreign cities presented. The "Home" he considered a most valuable institution to that end. Sir William Hill, the Rev. Canon Morley, and the Hon. Captain Maude, R.N., and the Rev. F. J. C. Moran, were among the speakers.

The winter session of the Central Chamber of Agriculture commenced by a meeting held on Tuesday in the Salisbury Hotel, under the presidency of Earl Fortescue. It was agreed that a memorial should be presented to the Lord President of the Council asking that the restrictions which they recommended as necessary for the security of home stock from the importation of foreign cattle disease should be enforced. The Chamber considered the question of highway legislation, and adopted a resolution stating that the increasing burden of highway rates rendered imperative the introduction of a comprehensive highway bill into Parliament.

Captain G. C. Strahan, R.A., C.M.G., Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, was on Wednesday night entertained at a farewell dinner given at Willis's Rooms by a party of gentlemen connected with Barbadoes.

Mr. Thomas Rudkin, chairman of the City Lands Committee and of the Billingsgate Market Sub-Committee, entertained on Monday the Lord Mayor (Sir Thomas White), most, if not all, of the Aldermen, and other principal members of the Corporation of London at a dinner, which was served in the Vintners' Hall, situated in Upper Thames-street.

The Stafford House Committee resumed its sittings at Stafford House on Tuesday. Since the general meeting of subscribers held there in July last the executive committee has met daily at Dunrobin Castle. The subscriptions received in the interval have amounted to about £12,000—making a total of £30,000. The amount of suffering and distress at the present moment in Turkey is beyond belief and beyond description, and the committee earnestly appeals to the public for the means of continuing and increasing their work through the winter. The Duke of Portland has contributed another £1000, making a total of £6000 given by him to the Fund.

The Lord Mayor having received her Majesty's permission to nominate deputy-lieutenants for the city of London in the room of those who have died or been removed from the commission during his year of office, has chosen the following gentlemen:—Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, the Hon. Pascoe Charles Glyn, Mr. Charles W. Mills, Mr. Thomas C. Baring, M.P., Colonel Makins, M.P., Mr. Henry Samuel King, J.P., Mr. Arthur T. Hewitt, Mr. Robert Burn Blyth, Mr. J. T. Bedford, Mr. Richard Cox, Mr. Thomas Rudkin, Mr. William Quartermaine East, Mr. James Hughes, Mr. Lumley Smith, Mr. R. Colquhoun Fergusson, Mr. James T. Friend, J.P., Mr. Samuel Hoare, Mr. Horace White, Mr. Cecil Price, Mr. William L. T. Foy, Mr. J. D. Lee, Mr. Frederick Manuella, Mr. Thomas Frazer, Mr. David Smith, Mr. Under-Sheriff Crawford, Mr. Jonah Hadley, and Mr. John Orwell Phillips.

Tuesday was the opening day of a numerous and well-selected exhibition of singing, talking, and other small and middle-sized birds at the Westminster Aquarium. There were upwards of 1100 cages, and several of those were as full of inhabitants as a model lodging-house; but all seemed fresh, comfortable, and contented. The canaries were in great force, one amateur fancier, Mr. Salt, of Derby, having 220 entries. British birds—from the gold and bull finches down to the robin and blackbird—were also included in the exhibition; and, lastly, there was a large supply of foreign birds, amongst which were several fine specimens of the Java sparrow, some pretty love-birds, and several exceedingly loquacious parrots and cockatoos. The birds were arranged, with every attention to their health and comfort, by Messrs. Cotton and Custance, the secretaries to the exhibition; and their quality was carefully appraised by Messrs. Wilson, Blakston, and Bemrose. There were many valuable prizes. The show closed on Thursday.

The first meeting of the Zoological Society for this session was held on Tuesday evening at Hanover-square. After an announcement by the secretary of the addition to the society's gardens since last meeting, Professor Flower read a paper on recent additions to our knowledge of mesoplonid, a genus of whales. He particularly referred to the way in which colonists, especially in New Zealand, having taken to zoology as a study, are doing valuable work. Especially with regard to this genus have they contributed information, and as this is an old British whale, whose fossil remains are found in the crag, this is of interest. If in the next ten years our knowledge of whales increases as it has in the last ten we may more safely generalise as to groups. The Marquis of Tweeddale contributed an ornithological paper, and Professor Garrod spoke of a comparison he had had an opportunity of making between the skin of a Sunderbund rhinoceros and the Javan (Sondaicus) at the Zoological Gardens, which, on its arrival, attracted so much attention. He finds that the folds and other markings are almost identical, and they appear to be of the same species. Several technical papers were read.

There were registered last week 2667 births and 1447 deaths, and allowing for increase of population the births exceeded by 163, while the deaths were 118 below the average. The deaths included 9 from smallpox, 47 from measles, 82 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 24 from whooping-cough, 39 from different forms of fever, and 19 from diarrhoea. The fatal cases of scarlet fever showed a further marked increase upon the numbers in recent weeks, and exceeded those in any week since the first of 1876. The deaths referred to fever corresponded with the numbers in the previous week, and were 2 below the corrected weekly average: 4 were certified as typhus, 31 as enteric fever, and 4 as simple continued fever. The number of smallpox patients in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals, which in the four preceding weeks had risen from 137 to 177, further increased to 189 during last week. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the nine preceding weeks had steadily increased from 108 to 371, declined last week to 335, and all but corresponded with the corrected weekly average: 195 resulted from bronchitis and 99 from pneumonia. The death of the wife of a grocer, aged twenty-four years, in Kentish Town, was referred to hydrophobia, making the fourteenth fatal case of this disease registered in London since the beginning of the year, the corrected average annual number being but four. In Greater London 3202 births and 1663 deaths were registered. The mean temperature was 49.1 deg., 2.8 deg. above the average. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 19.2 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 67.6 hours.

The estate of Bewlie, near Lilliesleaf, Roxburghshire, has been sold by Captain Riddell of Muselle to Captain Riddell Carre of Cavers-Carre, at a price between £13,000 and £14,000.

Orders have been given by the Admiralty for the construction of eleven swift torpedo vessels, an improvement on the Lightning type. Their cost will be rather more than £60,000.

A fancy fair was held the first three days of this week under the Dome of the Pavilion at Brighton, in aid of the funds of the Sussex County Hospital. A large number of suitable articles had been sent in from Brighton, the county, and London, and over a dozen well-stocked stalls were opened, amongst the ladies who took charge of them being the Marchioness of Queensberry, Lady Cardross, Lady Jephson, and many others. The Duchess of Richmond and Gordon, the Countess of Münster, Viscountess Forbes, and the Baroness de Teissier were included in the list of patronesses; and Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) showed her interest by sending a portrait of Lady Frances Campbell, drawn by herself. The Marchioness of Queensberry's stall contained a quantity of Viennese work in leather, the gift of the Archduchess Marie of Austria. Besides the attractions of the stalls, military concerts by the band of the 20th Hussars, which is now quartered in the town, musical performances, and dramatic entertainments were also given, Miss Amy Sedgwick and a number of local professional ladies and gentlemen giving their services.



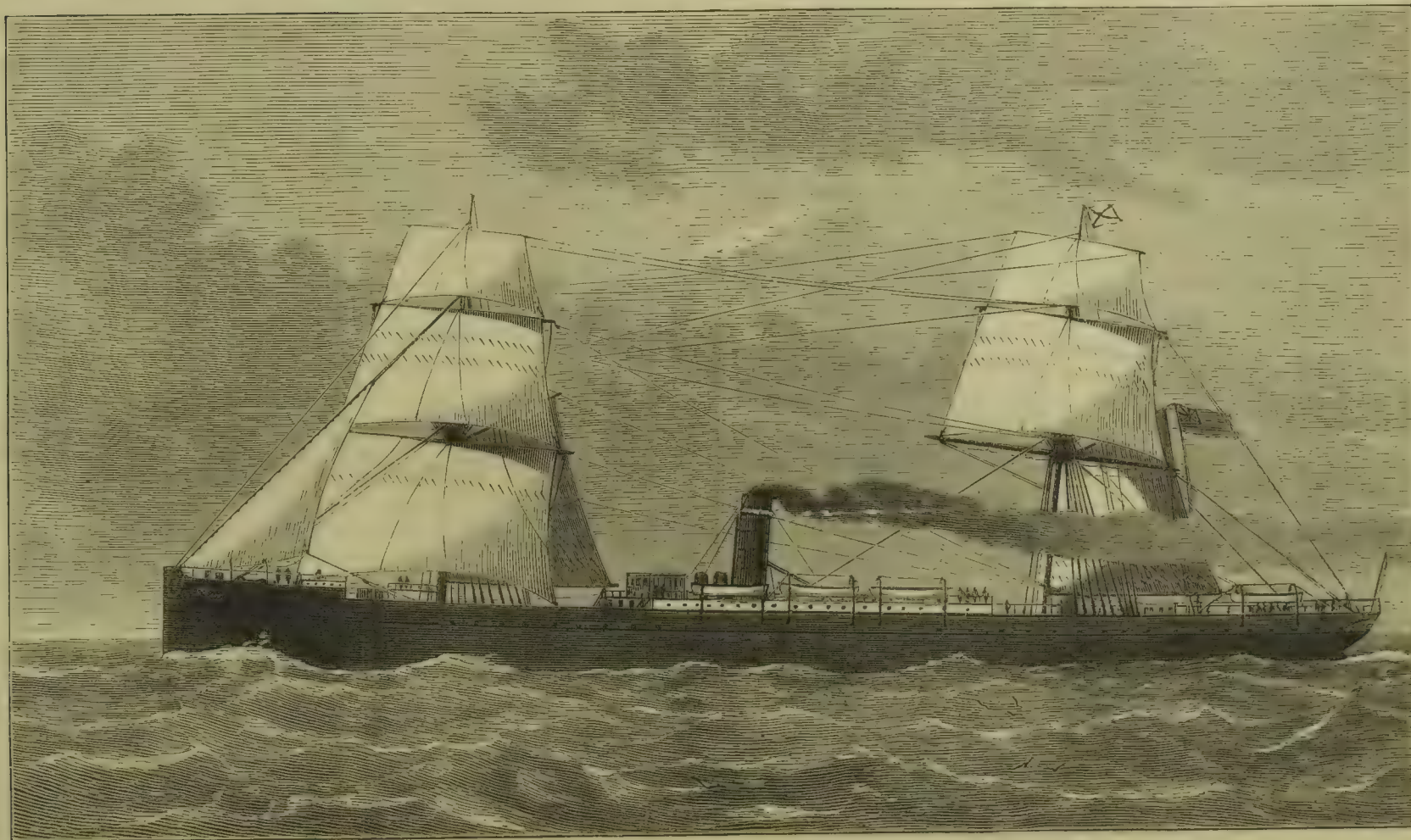


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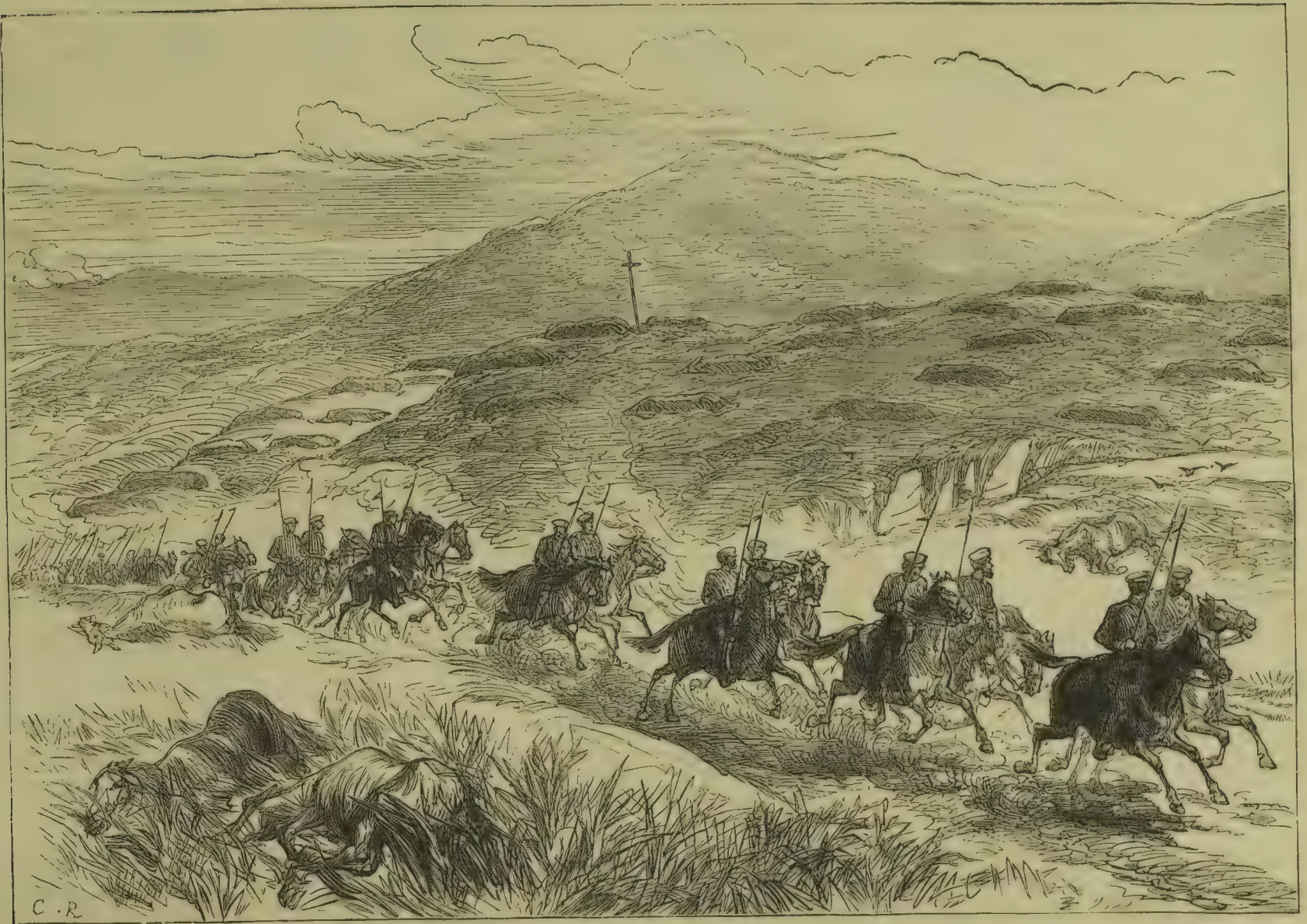
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## The Extra Supplement.

## EXETER CATHEDRAL.

The reopening on the 17th ult. of the nave of this fine old ecclesiastical building, after its architectural restoration, which has followed that of the choir, was noticed in our Journal. A view of the exterior, including the north transept tower and the west front—with its picturesque screen, crowded with figures of Kings, warriors, saints, and apostles—is now presented as our Extra Supplement. The Cathedral Yard, with the adjacent Close or Precinct, and the Bishop's Palace close to the venerable cathedral church, occupies the most central site in the ancient Western city. This city of Exeter, a town of 40,000 inhabitants, little more than one mile in length and breadth, stands upon the hill that rises steeply on the left bank of the river Exe. From the meadows and other low grounds lying on the right bank of that river, including the suburb of St. Thomas's and the neighbouring hamlets of Exwick and Alphington, and from the Haven Banks along the Exeter Canal, the distant view of the Cathedral is as fine as those of Lincoln or Durham, chiefly owing to its elevated site; and it is well set off by the terraced cliff and lines of houses above the Quay, and by the masses of foliage that surround those grey old towers. A nearer inspection of the Cathedral, while it reveals many beauties and original features of detail, somewhat detracts from the general effect of grandeur; it is rather interesting and characteristic than harmonious or sublime as an entire building. The west front is reached from Fore-street, near the antique Guildhall, by taking a few steps through Broadgate into the Cathedral yard, which is planted with lofty elms. One is struck, at first sight, by the position of the two great Norman towers, which are not, as in many other cathedrals, placed flanking the principal façade, but so as to form the north and south transepts. In the external view, we should say, this arrangement is far better than the ordinary position, as the gabled and buttressed pile of the west front, a fine Gothic composition, is not dwarfed by the mighty side towers. But the interior effect is gloomy, from the absence of transept windows and crossing lights, those towers completely blocking up the north and south ends. It was Bishop William Warelwast, a nephew of William the Conqueror, who built the towers between 1107 and 1136. The choir and the nave, the Lady Chapel and other chapels, of Decorated Gothic, were constructed from 1258 to 1369, by the successive Bishops, Walter Brunescombe, Peter Quivil, Thomas de Bytton, Walter Stapledon, and John Grandisson. It is Peter Quivil, from 1280 to 1291, whose genius predominates in this noble piece of building, which is scarcely inferior to the best examples of English Gothic. If it have any fault, there may be objections to the excessive boldness and breadth of the vaulting groins, which tend to lessen the apparent height of the roof. But, according to the table given in Mr. Ferguson's "History of Architecture," it is, after all, 70 ft. high, which is absolutely loftier than Lichfield (55), Worcester (66), and Wells (67); and proportionately loftier than several others. The ratio which the height of the nave bears to its breadth is as 1 to 2.1; whereas at York, Lincoln, Peterborough, Wells, and Lichfield it is but 1 to 2. Ely also is as 1 to 2.1; and the only loftier examples given by Mr. Ferguson are Westminster (1 to 3), Salisbury and Durham (1 to 2.3), Canterbury (1 to 2.4), Winchester (1 to 2.43), Worcester (1 to 2.45), and Norwich (1 to 2.8). The nave is 180 ft. in length, while the entire length of the cathedral is 390 ft. The clustered columns, of Purbeck marble, contrasting with the light warm-tinted stone of the walls, have a rich and pleasing effect. The roof springs from slender shafts, studded with delicately carved bosses, extending to the east end of the choir. The corbels between the arches, too, are exquisitely carved; the recessed arcade over the nave-arches, the minstrels' gallery, with its figures of angelic musicians, and the windows of pure geometrical Gothic tracery, are very beautiful. In the choir, which is separated from the nave by a fine organ-loft screen of three broad stone arches, there is not less architectural grace, with much decorative sculpture, a very fine Bishop's throne of carved oak, stalls and sedilia of the same, a grand east window of stained glass, marble tombs, and other monumental works of art. The new reredos, which was the subject of litigation on account of its sculptured figures, has been allowed to occupy its destined place. Near this stands a handsome new stone pulpit. The Lady Chapel has been completely restored. It is interesting as reproducing the exact proportion of coloured glass and grisaille, as in the original stained windows. These windows and the decorations of the walls and ceiling are the work of Messrs. Clayton and Bell. The windows are a memorial to Bishop Philipotts, and the fittings of the chapel, where there is a second altar, are a gift from Lady Rolle. In St. Gabriel's Chapel, which forms the eastern termination of the south choir aisle, the glass of the east window is a memorial of Archdeacon Freeman, who laboured earnestly for the restoration of the cathedral. He had arranged the subjects for the window (all relating to the appearances of angels) which has now been erected as his own memorial. A memorial window for Archdeacon Bartholomew, in the Speke chantry, has been designed from Ary Scheffer's "Christus Consolator," and is not unsuccessful. The most interesting of these memorial windows, also by Clayton and Bell, is one in the south transept, bearing the following inscription:—

This window was placed here by numerous friends, to the glory of God, and to keep alive the name of John Taylor Coleridge, Knight, twenty-three years Judge of the Queen's Bench. Privy Counsellor to Queen Victoria. A sound lawyer. A wise man. Honoured by all men—loved by the good. He was trained by life for death, and by this world for another. Born at Tiverton, July 9, 1790. Deceased at Heath's Court, Ottery St. Mary, February 11, 1876.

The window contains full-length figures of Moses, Deborah, Nicodemus, Gamaliel, King Alfred, and Matthew Hale; and in the predella below, under each figure, is a subject in connection with it. Moses is receiving the tables of the law; Alfred is appointing his jurymen; and Hale is offering to defend Charles I., who declines his assistance. Lastly, we have to notice the memorial to Bishop Patteson—a pulpit of creamy-tinted Mansfield stone. Bishop Patteson, it should be said, was a nephew of Sir John Coleridge, and cousin of the present Lord Coleridge. He was ordained deacon in Exeter Cathedral in September, 1853, and priest in the September of the next year. Immediately after receiving priest's orders he went out to the missionary field of the Melanesian islands, in which he continued to labour till his death.

The pulpit contains three sculptured panels, exhibiting, first, the Martyrdom of St. Alban, the first British martyr; secondly, the Embarkation of St. Winifred or Boniface, a native of Crediton, who afterwards became "The Apostle of Germany;" and, thirdly, the placing of the body of Bishop Patteson in a canoe by the natives. The face of the martyr has been sculptured from the latest photograph taken of him. Across his chest is carved a palm leaf, with its five nuts, signifying, it is supposed, that his death was in vengeance for five of the natives killed. The pulpit also contains, in the niches between the panels, carved figures of St. Paul, St. John the Baptist, and St. Stephen. Running round the base of the pulpit is a carved legend, "The noble

army of martyrs praise Thee;" and the following inscription appears on a small plain panel:—

This pulpit is placed here in memory of John Coleridge Patteson, D.D., Missionary Bishop, ordained in this Cathedral, Deacon, 25th December, 1853; Priest, 24th September, 1854. Consecrated Bishop on the Feast of St. Matthias, 1861. Killed, 20th September, 1871, together with two fellow-workers for our Lord, at Nukapu, in the South Pacific Ocean, whilst doing the duty for which he gave up himself and all that he had.

The nave has been supplied, by the liberality of Chancellor Harrington, with substantial oak stalls for the use of the choir at the Sunday afternoon services. By the removal of the walls which formerly inclosed the choir, accommodation has been found for some hundreds of additional worshippers. A vast multitude may now take part in the services.

The works of restoration and decoration, occupying nearly seven years altogether, have been executed under the superintendence of Sir G. Gilbert Scott. The Rev. Chancellor Harrington, and the Rev. Archdeacon Woolcombe, also a Canon of this Cathedral, have greatly exerted themselves, and the first-named clergyman has contributed very large gifts of his own money, to achieve the successful result. We take the opportunity here to notice a recent publication, "Gleanings from the Municipal and Cathedral Records of Exeter," in which Archdeacon Woolcombe bears part. The volume (published by Mr. James Townsend, of Gandy-street, Exeter) consists of several historical essays and narrative sketches, by Mr. W. Cotton, F.S.A.; and of two lectures delivered by Archdeacon Woolcombe at the Exeter Athenæum, describing the ancient manuscripts, charters, leases, rolls, statutes, registers, minutes, and letters, belonging to the Cathedral Chapter. These documents, to the number of six thousand, begin from a period before the Norman Conquest, when the two Western Sees of St. Germans and Crediton—that is to say, of Cornwall and Devon—were united at Exeter, by Bishop Leofric, under the appointment of King Edward the Confessor. They are chiefly valuable as illustrating ecclesiastical history. But the Exeter Chapter Library possesses another great literary and antiquarian treasure, this being an authentic copy of the Conqueror's Domesday Book, for the western counties of England, setting forth a detailed account of their topography, with the ownership and assessed value of all manors and landed estates, in Latin text with many abbreviations, inscribed on 532 double pages of vellum. The Archdeacon's second lecture, upon the "Exeter Domesday Book," is worthy the attention of students of English history. We can scarcely bestow equal commendation upon the essays which compose the first portion of this volume, relating to such historical passages as the Wars of the Roses, the rebellion of Perkin Warbeck, the insurrection of 1549, and the Civil Wars of Charles I.'s time. How the City of Exeter fared upon those occasions, may be read in other books.

## ÆSCHYLEAN VENTURES.

Mr. Carlyle, from the literary point of view, as some persons contend, had a great deal to answer for already; and now, it appears, he must stand godfather to *The Agamemnon of Æschylus*: transcribed by Robert Browning (Smith, Elder, and Co.), a composition of which the author says: "it was commanded of me by my venerated friend Thomas Carlyle, and rewarded will it indeed become, if I am permitted to dignify it by the prefatory insertion of his dear and noble name." When two such distinguished writers conspire together to produce a publication, difficult indeed is the position of the mere sifter at their feet who, though he may have some pretensions to scholarship, feels the greatest diffidence in expressing the opinion he is called upon to form about the work. His unfeigned respect prevents him from bluntly declaring that the combined proceeding is a case of the blind leading the blind; and, on the other hand, his regard for truth will not allow him to pronounce the new venture either well advised in conception or successful in execution. It is, in fact, a thousand pities that a good English poet should have been encouraged to waste his time in knocking his head, which can be used to so very much better purpose, against the obstacles presented by such a "transcription" as Mr. Browning has undertaken. And yet it is intelligible that Mr. Browning, who has succeeded to a marvel in rendering some passages of the more manageable Euripides, should have felt an almost irresistible inclination to tackle the inconvertible Æschylus; for, although Mr. Browning would perhaps be the first to scout the idea of placing himself and the Greek upon the same level of genius, yet the two have thus much in common—that, whether wilfully or unconsciously, they have dealt largely in dark sayings and eccentric expressions and involved constructions, to such an extent as to have become, even to their own countrymen and contemporaries, by-words for incomprehensibility, to use a not inappropriately sesquipedalian term. It is quite possible that neither the ancient nor the modern poet can be justly accused of affectation; it is conceivable that, as Dr. Watts remarks of the canine race, "God hath made them so;" and they cannot be held personally responsible for the incomprehensible language in which sometimes their poetical inspiration receives utterance. And in support of this theory may be mentioned an anecdote touching the Ettrick Shepherd, Hogg, a poet whose share of the Divine afflatus would not entitle him to rank with Æschylus or probably with Mr. Browning, but who, on the other hand, had the advantage of both, so far as difficulty of comprehension is concerned, in his command of the "Doric" or Scottish dialect. Well, of him it is related that upon a certain occasion a certain poem of his, having been printed off, was brought to him for correction, with a suggestion that one passage, being utterly unintelligible as it stood, should be either amended or expunged; but he replied, "Hoot, mon, ye'll just print it as it stands. I dinna preceesely ken what I meant myself, but I'm sure it's verra good." Such is the sublime self-complacency of true genius, sighing, "I would that my tongue could utter the thoughts that arise in me;" but, the utterance effected, answering whosoever complains of inability to understand with a "What is that to me? See thou to that." Something of this lofty disregard for lucidity seems to have existed in Æschylus; something to exist at this day in Mr. Browning. What, then, is likely to be the result of the former "transcribed" by the latter? A double portion of obscurity, an Egyptian darkness, a darkness that may be felt, and felt acutely by the despairing reader. And so it is. One would almost dare to say that there are scarcely a dozen consecutive lines in any part of this "transcription" which an English reader, innocent of Greek, could peruse without a sense of bewilderment, or, if not innocent of Greek, without a desire to fly for refuge to the far less irritating original. Mr. Browning himself, to judge from what he says in his preface, seems to have anticipated some such consequence of the method he has adopted. He, supposing himself to be in the position of one who, "because of the immense fame" of the "Agamemnon," desired to become acquainted with it, and "could only do so by the help of a translator," says that he would "require him to be literal at every cost save that of absolute violence to our language;" and he remarks—"If I obtained a mere strict, bald version of

thing by thing, or at least word pregnant with thing, I should hardly look for an impossible transmission of the reputed magniloquence and sonority of the Greek; and this with the less regret, inasmuch as there is abundant musicality elsewhere, but nowhere else than in his poem the ideas of the poet. And lastly, when presented with these ideas, I should expect the result to prove very hard reading indeed if it were meant to resemble Æschylus." As regards the result, this expectation is fulfilled to a heart-rending degree; but whether, even at such sacrifice, the ideas of the Greek poet can be approximately apprehended by the English reader is extremely doubtful. Moreover, to sink "the magniloquence and sonority" of Æschylus is to shear the locks of Samson, to crop the lion's mane, to turn the majestic into the grotesque. As for literal translation, granted—gladly granted—that Mr. Browning is right, and a thousand thanks to him for giving the weight of his authority to the advocates thereof; but there is a limit to literality; he has himself assigned it; he would be literal "at every cost save that of absolute violence to our language." But it will be passing strange if he be not generally considered to have committed that very violence, to have acted towards our language the part of an "unspeakable" Turk, of a barbarous Bashi-Bazouk. He is not content with simply murdering the Queen's English; he mutilates it. He does not give us Æschylus merely "bald" (as he was in life) and nude, as he would appear without the gorgeous diction in which he clothed his thoughts; he gives us the poet in guy-like garb, as if for the fifth of November. Surely the strongest advocates of literal translation, and none can be stronger than the writer of these lines, would not carry it out to the verge of absurdity, to forms of composition repugnant to the nature of the English tongue, to the employment of dislocations and distortions, to the rejection of idiomatic equivalents in sense though not in words. For example, would any advocate of literal translation render the "pied marin" of the French by "sea-foot" rather than "sea-legs" in speaking of a man who had "got his sea-legs"? Or the "handschuh" of the Germans by "handshoe" rather than "glove"? Yet it really seems as if Mr. Browning, in "transcribing" the Greek tragedian, would carry literal version to so extreme a length as that. The consequence is that, in his noble desire to honour the memory of the great Æschylus, he has run the risk of bringing the whole Greek race of the "Agamemnon" period into discredit, the author of the famous play as an impostor, and his countrymen, who so admired him, as imbeciles. What gross injustice is done to the original may be fairly gathered from a comparison of the Greek with the English in the celebrated speech describing the lighting-up of successive beacons to announce the fall of Troy; in the "transcription" we miss, especially, the appropriate speed of what Horace calls the "swift" iambics, the unbroken continuity, the photographic instantaneousness of the picture, the sealike roll of the easy-jointed compound terms. Nor is the accuracy of the version altogether unimpeachable. There is, according to one edition at any rate, an explanatory line omitted in the translation, after the word "flambeau-bearers," a line by no means superfluous. And why is the fire called "escort"? The proper rendering is surely "courier" or "poster," as Mr. Browning once correctly, if with a little suspicion of bill-sticking, calls it. As for the expression, "a third great torch of the island Zeus' seat received in turn," as soon as the construction is caught, it is likely to conjure up a ludicrous image of a common scene at all pantomimes, when Clown applies a red-hot poker to the "seat" of Pantaloon. On the whole, it is to be feared that Mr. Browning, having attempted a tremendous task, has failed. He is a giant, but there are some things beyond even gigantic strength; the giants themselves could not scale heaven. One cannot help reflecting how different the case might have been if Mr. Browning, with his poetical gifts and his scholarly acquirements, had taken such parts of the "Agamemnon" as are both grand and intelligible, and exercising upon them the skill, together with the sympathetic appreciation which even in his failure is discernible, had shown how one true poet can, as literally as need be, interpret another; then, indeed, we should have had something, a fragment only, but still something, to which we could direct attention, saying, "If you wish to know what Æschylus is really like, read that."

An anonymous writer, instead of translating, so far as can be surmised, either literally or freely, the extant tragedies of the famous Æschylus, has testified his admiration for the Greek poet by the publication of *Prometheus, the Fire-Giver* (Chatto and Windus), which is described as "an attempted restoration of the lost First Part of the Promethean Trilogy." It should be at once stated that the author addresses to the shade of Æschylus a preliminary apology for taking the little liberty, but does not ask permission to follow up his present replacement of a lost jewel with another to be entitled "Prometheus Unbound," in case it should be considered that an opening is still left, notwithstanding the celebrated poem composed by Shelley. "Prometheus the Fire-Giver," is in dramatic form, but is not divided into acts and scenes. The "persons of the drama" are Zeus, "Man," Prometheus, the Fates, and a chorus of Oceanides. It would be rather difficult, one would think, to know how to "make up" for "man" upon the stage; but one would conclude from the dialogue that the abstract type would be best represented by a creature (of neuter gender, if possible) resembling the fascinating Caliban. The author, who writes, on the whole, tolerably plain English, has this great advantage over the mighty Greek and some, at any rate, of the translators, that he is, for the most part, easy to be understood. That he has caught a little of the Æschylean spirit, tone, and manner is unquestionable; that he should attain to the Æschylean grandeur, the Olympian stateliness, the weird sublimity, the impressive treatment of awful myths, the exuberance of double-barrelled epithets, the sound and fury, as hollow perhaps, but yet as stirring, as a trumpet, was all but impossible. Nor is it probable that Æschylus would have alluded to "April." There is rather a curious expression at the commencement of the drama. The three Fates are "discovered" at the back of the stage; and the Chorus at once addressing them as "dark-robed, mighty, mystic Three," enquires, "Who are ye?" Now, it occurs to one that, if the Chorus had not known who they were, it would never have addressed them as "mighty" or "mystic," or with a capital "T"; and that "How are ye?" would have been a more sensible and a more polite salutation. However, the objection is not a very fatal one; for the purpose evidently is to get the Fates to talk, and the former question admits of greater length in reply than the latter. And so we are gradually drawn on into the very midst of the drama, in which there are speeches and dialogue and choruses, after the antique pattern, ingeniously imitated, and well written in parts, soft, spirited, and vigorous, according to requirement. A horrible doubt, however, arises in two places as to whether there is anything queer with the metre, or whether the restorer of Æschylus can by any chance be at all shaky about his pronunciation of "Ouranos" and "Oceanos."

The veteran author of dramatic and philosophic poetry, Mr. J. A. Heraud, in his most recent publication, a small



volume issued by Simpkin and Marshall, shows no abatement of his original force of thought. He now presents us with two fine poems, dramatic in form, romantic in their story, historical in their costume and scene, but, like most of his other works, profoundly psychological in their idea and motive. This is a kind of composition which we presume will be "caviare to the general," so long as readers (for here is no appeal to theatrical playgoers) seek mere entertainment of the sensuous fancy. Mr. Heraud has long since accepted the not unworthy destiny of those more elevated minds who "fit audience find, though few," in their endeavours to render high literary art the vehicle of high ethical instruction. To such readers we commend his *Uxmal: an Antique Love Story*; and his French historical romance of *Macée de Léodepart*. The first-mentioned drama has its scene laid in one of those strange pre-historic ancient cities of Central America, which are supposed to have preserved in their solemn temples, now presenting only a mysterious spectacle of ruins, the symbolic religious worship of remote ages in the Eastern world. Human love, as the oldest and most potent of social affections, takes precedence of the most far-fetched traditions of the supernatural and its ritual or legal observances; which is the true moral of this powerful imaginative story. The other dramatic poem is more realistic in its treatment of a subject taken from the annals of France in the fifteenth century, in the reign of Charles VII., when the faded garb of mediæval chivalry so often betrayed the strife of mean and selfish intrigues at the Royal Court. The famous merchant prince and treasurer, Jacques Cœur, a fair example of public virtue in the rising Commons, is contrasted with the minions of a King's capricious favour; while his noble-minded wife, Macée de Léodepart, having to deal with the celebrated Agnes Sorel and with the Queen (Marie of Anjou), plays her part as a true heroine, in a very interesting series of acts, which ought to command stage representation. But the stage has given place to private study for serious dramatic poetry of this high order.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

This establishment opened on Monday (according to previous announcement) for a series of performances of Italian opera (at reduced prices), again under the management of Mr. Mapleson, as during the past summer, when the house was first used for its intended purpose, some years after its construction on the site of the building destroyed by fire in 1867.

We have already referred to Mr. Mapleson's arrangements for the new season, which began with "Il Trovatore," the cast of which was similar to that of past occasions. Mdlle. Caroline Salla (who was the Leonora) will be remembered as having made a very favourable impression on her first appearance in London, during the early part of the past season, at Her Majesty's Theatre. Indisposition, however, soon terminated her performances. She has now returned, apparently in full possession of her powers, and her success on Monday was even greater than on the former occasion. Her voice has gained in volume, and her fluent execution was specially displayed in the allegro, "Di tale amor," of the opening cavatina, the earlier portion of which, "Tacea la notte," was given with great refinement. In subsequent portions of the opera, especially in the "Miserere" and the following music at the close, Mdlle. Salla both sang and acted with true dramatic fervour. The latter part of the "Miserere" had to be repeated. In this scene, and previously, Signor Fancelli distinguished himself greatly by the excellence of his singing, special effect having been produced by his delivery of the impassioned solo, "Di quella pira." Other characters were also filled as often before—Azucena by Madame Lablache, Inez by Mdlle. Bauermeister, the Count di Luna by Signor Galassi (who was encored in the aria, "Il balen"), Ferrando by Signor Brocolini, and subordinate parts by Signori Rinaldini and Fallar. The band and chorus were throughout efficient; and Signor Li Calsi conducted with care and skill.

On Tuesday Mdlle. Anna de Belocca was to have made her first appearance in this theatre as Rosina, in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia"—a part which she performed at Drury Lane Theatre, in Mr. Mapleson's season of 1875, when Mdlle. de Belocca made her début—but her indisposition and that of Signor Bettini caused the substitution, on Tuesday, of "Lucia di Lammermoor," which was very effectively given, with Mdlle. Alwina Valleria as Lucia, Signor Fancelli as Edgardo, Signor Galassi as Enrico, and other portions of the cast also as before.

For Wednesday "Un Ballo in Maschera" was promised, with the début, as Riccardo, of Signor Runcio, of whom we must speak next week.

The operas announced for the remaining nights of this week were "Rigoletto" on Thursday, "Le Nozze di Figaro" on Friday, and "Robert le Diable" for this evening.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert, nearly coinciding in date with that of the anniversary of Mendelssohn's death (Nov. 4, 1847), the programme was rendered commemorative of the event by including performances of the overture to "St. Paul," the air "Jerusalem," from that oratorio, well sung by Miss Mary Davies; and the noble "Lobgesang" ("Hymn of Praise"). The three fine symphonic movements which precede the vocal portion of this cantata were admirably played by the orchestra. The solo vocalists in the "Lobgesang" were Misses Robertson and Mary Davies and Mr. Barton McGuckin; and the choruses were rendered by the Crystal Palace choir. The concert included the first performance here of Herr Max Bruch's second concerto for violin, with orchestra; a work similar in design, extent, and merit to its predecessor, of which we spoke in reference to its performance at the Crystal Palace concert of Oct. 13 last. In each instance the violinist was Señor Sarasate, for whom the second concerto was specially composed. The great difficulties with which it abounds were admirably executed, the close of the performance having been greeted with enthusiastic applause. The concerto was conducted by the composer, the other portions of the programme having been directed, as usual, by Mr. Manns.

A tribute to the memory of Mendelssohn was at the same time rendered at the Alexandra Palace, where the first of a new series of Saturday afternoon concerts was inaugurated last week, the performances having included the co-operation of a select band, of between fifty and sixty performers, headed by Mr. A. Burnett as principal first violin, and a large and effective choir. The programme was a fairly representative one, having comprised the overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," the "Italian" symphony, the choruses from the unfinished oratorio "Christus," the air (from "Elijah") "O rest in the Lord," finely sung by Madame Patey, and the song, "The Garland," by Mr. Pearson. There was also a miscellaneous selection. Mr. Frederic Archer, the well-known organist, conducted.

The series of Promenade Concerts at Covent-Garden Theatre will close on Monday week with a special performance for the benefit of Messrs. Gatti, the directors. On Saturday last an orchestral selection of themes from M. Victor Massé's new

opera, "Paul et Virginie" (adapted by Signor Arditi), was introduced with much success. On Monday evening another Gounod night was given; Wednesday was the last Beethoven night; and for yesterday (Friday) evening a ballad night was announced.

Mr. Walter Bache, the eminent pianist, gave a recital at St. James's Hall on Monday afternoon, when the instrumental selection comprised Beethoven's thirty-two variations on an original theme in C minor; the same composer's sonata in E, op. 109; Bach's chromatic fantasia and fugue; and detached pieces by Chopin and Liszt. Mr. Santley was the vocalist, and Mr. Zerbini the accompanist. Mr. Bache's fourteenth annual concert will take place (also at St. James's Hall) on the evening of Feb. 19, the arrangements including, as usual, the engagement of a first-rate orchestra of about sixty performers.

The first of Mr. Sydney Smith's two pianoforte recitals took place at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday afternoon, when his programme comprised some of his new compositions, besides pieces by Beethoven, Bach, Handel, and Scarlatti. Mdlle. Ida Corani and Mr. Cummings were the vocalists.

The twentieth season of the Monday Popular Concerts will open next week, when the quartet party will consist of Madame Norman-Néruda, Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbini, and Signor Piatti. Mdlle. Anna Mehlig will be the solo pianist, Mdlles. Friedländer and Redeker the vocalists, and Sir Julius Benedict will occupy his accustomed post as conductor.

The second oratorio performance of Mr. W. Carter's new season—at the Royal Albert Hall—took place on Thursday evening, when the programme consisted of Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," and Rossini's "Stabat Mater." The solo vocalists announced were Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Enriquez, Mr. W. H. Cummings, and Mr. R. Hilton.

Professor G. A. Macfarren's new oratorio, "Joseph" (produced at the Leeds Festival last September), is to be given by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society on Dec. 11, for the first time in London.

The second season of the "North Kensington Musical Evenings for Gentlemen" (on Saturdays) begins at Ladbrooke Hall, this week.

Mr. R. D'Oyley Carte has announced the speedy reopening of the Opéra Comique Theatre with a new work, entitled "The Sorcerer." The piece is a comic opera, the words by Mr. W. S. Gilbert, the music by Mr. Arthur Sullivan, who were associated in the popular "Trial by Jury." A compact band and select chorus have been engaged, and the company comprises the following artists:—Miss Alice May (the Australian prima donna), Miss Giulia Warwick (of Mr. Carl Rosa's Opera Company), Miss H. Everard, and Mrs. Howard Paul; Mr. George Bentham (of Her Majesty's Opera Company), Mr. Richard Temple, Mr. Rutland Barrington, Mr. F. Clifton, and Mr. George Grossmith, jun. The scenery will be by Messrs. Gordon and Harford, and "The Sorcerer" will be produced under the personal direction of Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan. Mr. G. B. Allen is the musical director. "The Sorcerer" is to be preceded by a musical piece by Mr. Alfred Cellier, the book of which is by Mr. James Albery.

As already announced, the forty-sixth season of the Sacred Harmonic Society will open on Friday, Nov. 23, with Mendelssohn's "St. Paul." Mesdames Edith Wynne and Patey and Messrs. Vernon Rigby and Santley will be the principal vocalists. This will be followed by Handel's "Judas Maccabeus," on Dec. 14, and the same composer's "Messiah" on Dec. 21. The after-Christmas concerts will be occupied by Mendelssohn's "Elijah," Crotch's "Palestine," Costa's "Naaman," Haydn's "Creation," and Macfarren's "St. John the Baptist." The specialty of the season will be the production, for the first time in England, in a complete form in the concert orchestra, of "Rossini's celebrated oratorio "Moses in Egypt" (Mosè in Egitto). Sir Michael Costa continues as conductor; and the principal vocalists already engaged are Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington, Edith Wynne, Osgood, Blanche Cole, Anna Williams, Julia Elton, and Patey, and Messrs. Vernon Rigby, E. Lloyd, Cummings, L. W. Thomas, Herr Henschel, and Mr. Santley.

THEATRES.

The most significant fact of theatrical experience at the present moment is, perhaps, the number of nights that a new drama may run. Mr. H. J. Byron's comedy of "Our Boys" has now been presented to a London audience for more than nine hundred nights; this, though certainly an exceptional occurrence, is one of great significance. "Pink Dominoes," at the Criterion, has also the promise of numbering its nights of performance by hundreds. Its run already exceeds two hundred and twenty nights. Such a result, however, is not dependent on elaborate preparations or high merit in the dramatic productions themselves, but merely on some popular element

accidentally discovered. The same tendency to a prolonged run may be observed at the Globe, in the production of "Stolen Kisses," the attraction of which is at least equal to its merit. Mr. Righton, however, has supported it by a revival of the opéra bouffe entitled "Isaac of York." As an actor, the manager had already succeeded in the character; and his desire, therefore, to repeat it is only natural. It were to be wished, however, that the piece were worthier of the boards on which it is now performed.

MISS GLYN'S READINGS.

In the present lull of managerial activity, the repetition of Miss Glyn's readings at her private residence, 13, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, may be recorded as a welcome occurrence. On Tuesday evening the reading was from the tragedy of "Antony and Cleopatra," and formed a fitting commencement of the intended series. Miss Glyn's name is associated in a peculiar manner with this marvellous drama. She is, indeed, the first and only actress who has ever really identified herself with its heroine. Her special qualifications for the part received immediate public recognition from the beginning. She shines, however, more in the reading of the character than in the acting of it; and, indeed, presents such a tableau of the action of the entire play as makes the recital of it by one person better than the acting of it by several could possibly be. Miss Glyn personates each of the parts with perfect intellectual skill and such sensuous force as may be imparted to a private rehearsal. Her reading on Tuesday manifested all her usual excellences. The various moods of the Egyptian heroine, her witcheries and passionate outbursts, were alike strongly given. The delivery of the whole play may be noted as a triumph of art, so well marshalled are her intellectual forces, and such the harmony with which in their integrity they are connectedly displayed. The great scenes were powerfully rendered, whether when showing her influence with Antony, her pride in his subjection to her beauty and subtle fascinations, or when receiving the news of his marriage with Octavia, and her characteristic disparagement of her rival's qualifications. These scenes were marked by a subtlety of delineation which at once commanded appreciation. They were powerfully followed by the sublimer situations that precede the grand historical catastrophe, in which her love for the Roman she had enthralled, her despair for his consequent death, and her resolution at self-sacrifice, were illustrated in all their wildness, majesty, and superb abandon. Nor is the great actress disdainful of the smaller parts in the play; that of the Clown, for instance, who provides her with the asp for her intended suicide, and jests on its qualities. This little portraiture alone is sufficient to warrant the highest estimate of Miss Glyn's histrionic genius. Miss Glyn's readings take place regularly on Tuesday and Friday evenings—the former being devoted to the delivery of "Antony and Cleopatra," and the latter to that of "Hamlet." We were much gratified to see that the séance was well attended.

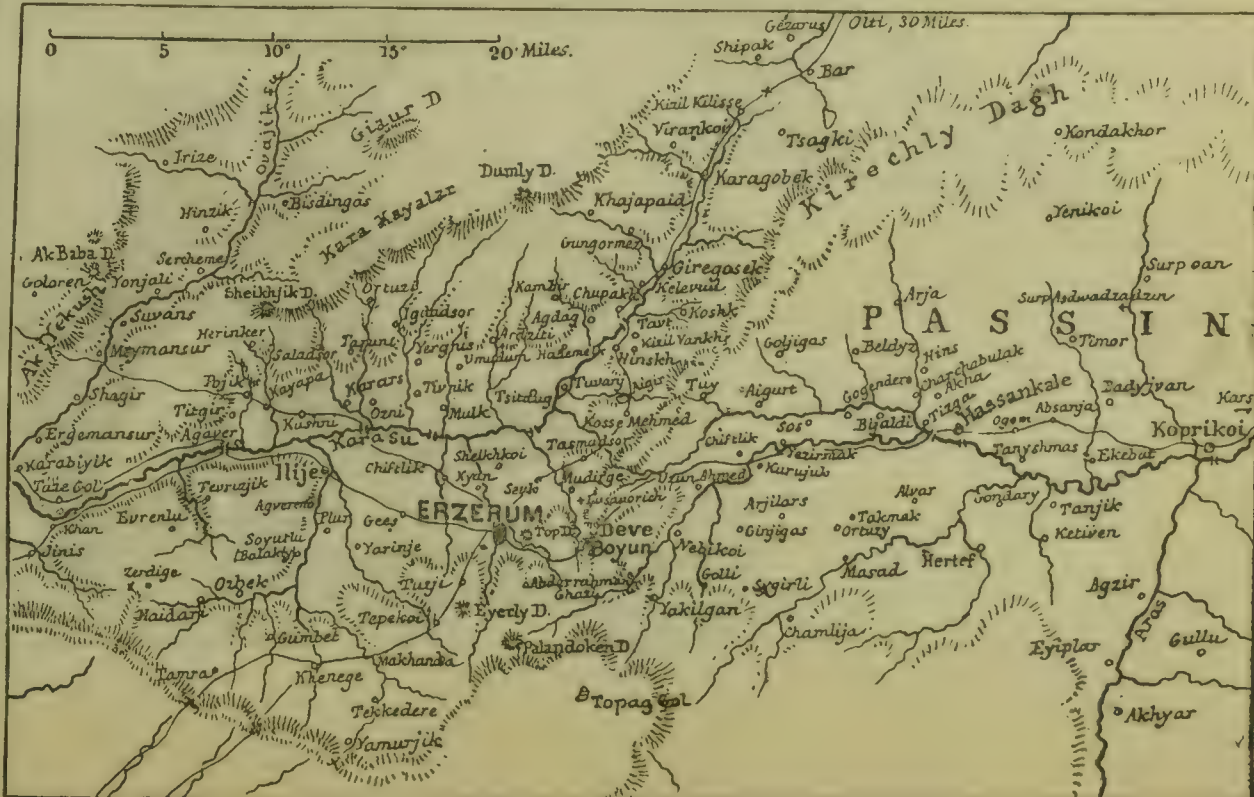
Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, continues to supply its amused audiences with novelties. "A Happy Bungalow" is to be withdrawn, and a new first part, entitled "Once in a Century," from the pen of Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett, the music by Vivian Bligh, will be produced next Monday evening, the 12th inst. A novelty by Mr. Burnand is to follow in a few days.

The Mohawk Minstrels opened the fifth consecutive year of their performance at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, on Wednesday last, with an excellent festival programme.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE ON ERZEROU.

We learn by a telegram of last Tuesday, from Constantinople, that Mukhtar Pasha, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief in Armenia, has lost the city of Erzeroum. It is confessed that he, finding his position in the Deve Boyun seriously compromised, has abandoned it, and left Erzeroum to be occupied by the Russians, who are now in possession of the Armenian capital. Mukhtar Pasha is falling back on Trebizond, where he is sure of supplies, and is expecting large reinforcements. The Map we give to illustrate the Russian advance on Erzeroum, from Hassan-kale and Koprikoi, will serve to explain some of the recent movements of the contending armies; but it does not extend so far eastward as Kars. We may, however, simply here refer to the accustomed notice, in another page, of the progress of the war since our last weekly record was made up.

On Monday the foundation-stone of a new School of Art and Design at Macclesfield was laid by the Mayor. The building, exclusive of internal fittings, will cost £3500. The High Sheriff of the county, Mr. W. C. Brocklehurst, M.P., and the leading gentlemen of the town took part in the proceedings.



MAP TO ILLUSTRATE THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE ON ERZEROU.





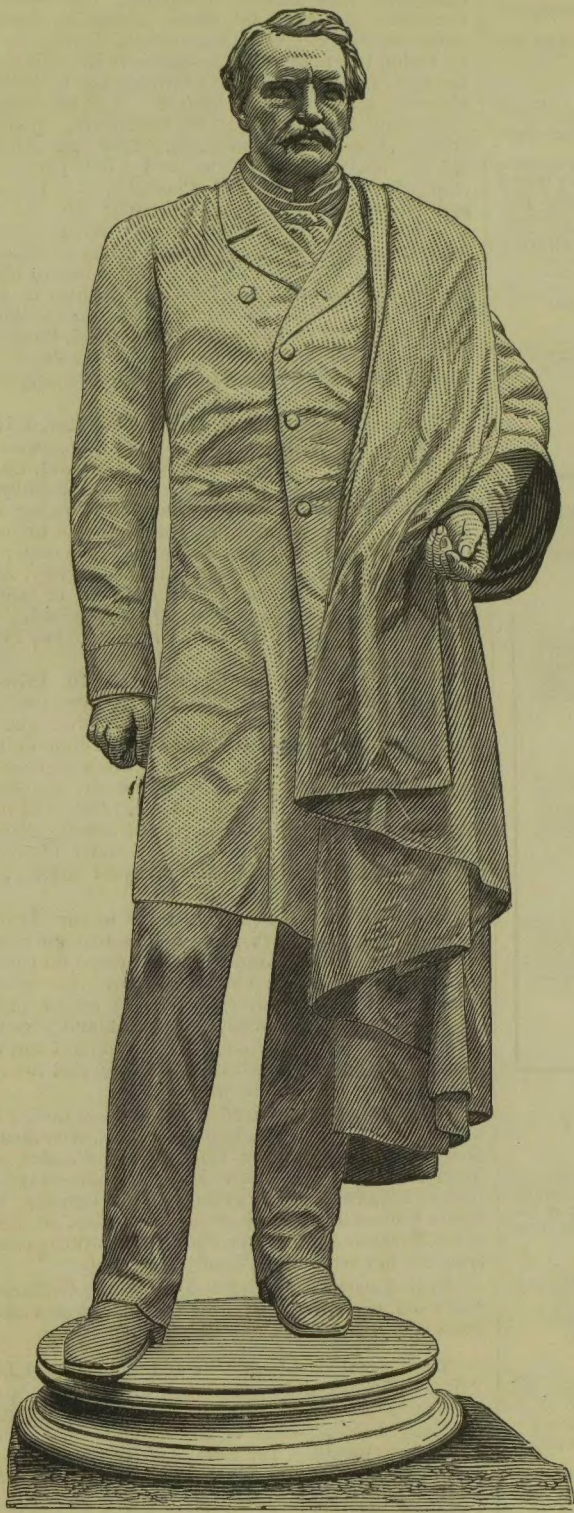
THE WAR: ZEIBEK'S CAMP AT CONSTANTINOPLE—CALL TO ARMS.  
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.





EXETER CATHEDRAL.





STATUE OF LORD LAWRENCE, FOR CALCUTTA, BY T. WOOLNER, R.A.

## STATUE OF LORD LAWRENCE.

This statue, the work of Mr. Woolner, R.A., has been erected at Calcutta by a subscription among the friends and admirers of Lord Lawrence, sometime Governor-General of India. It was cast in bronze at the foundry in Manor-street, Chelsea. The figure, which measures 11 ft. from the plinth, is placed on a pedestal 15 ft. in height. The dress is the conventional dress of the present day, with the cloak of the Star of India, from the collar of which hangs the badge of the Order, thrown carelessly over the left shoulder, and kept in its place by the left arm. The attitude is peculiarly happy in natural effect, while the likeness cannot fail to commend itself to those who are familiar with the countenance of Lord Lawrence. A site has been chosen in Calcutta, facing Government House, and near the equestrian statues of Lord Hardinge and Lord Canning—a distinguished triumvirate of Indian statesmen. We have been told with what feelings the natives of India regard the memories of those men to whom, as they are now beginning to understand, they owe so much as to the wisest and best of their British rulers.

## THE LATE MR. LAIRD, M.P.

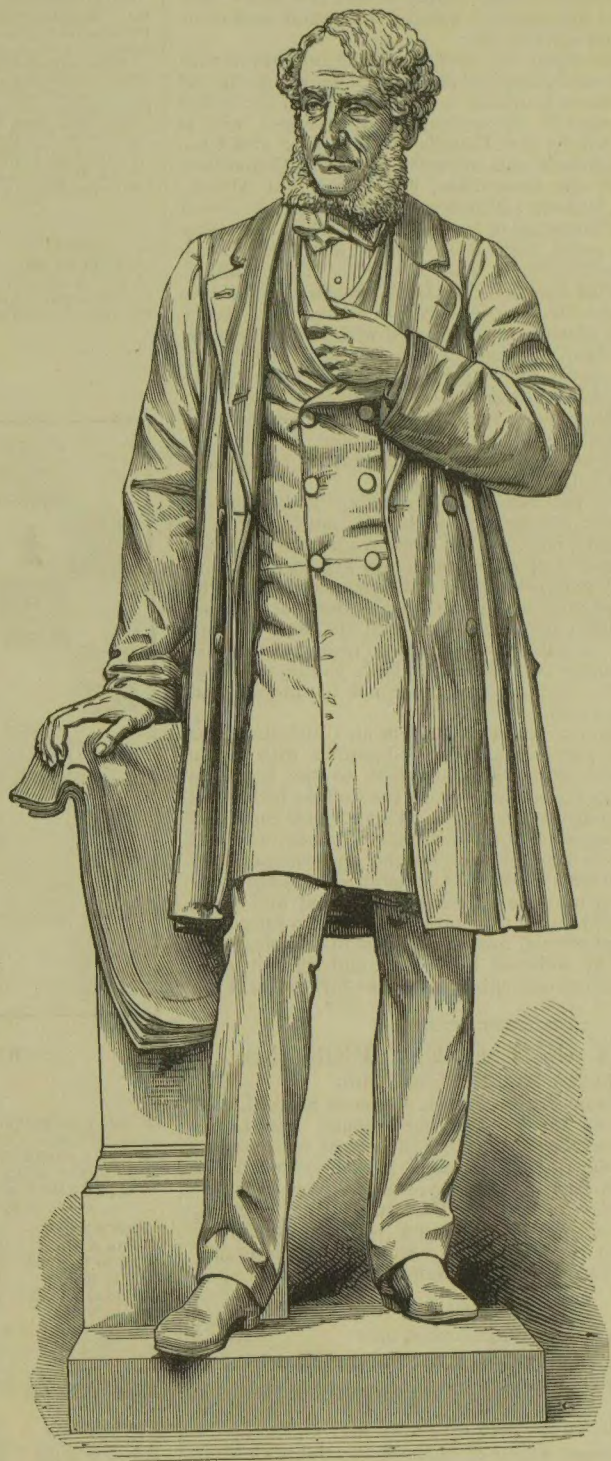
A bronze statue of the late Mr. John Laird, M.P., the well-known iron ship-builder, was last week unveiled at Birkenhead, by Lord Toller-mache, in the presence of a great crowd of people. The memorial was raised by public subscription; a balance of the fund is to be devoted to charity, as announced by Mr. James Beazley, chairman of the committee. There was a popular display on the occasion. Members of trade and friendly societies, to the number of about 3000, and wearing rosettes, marched in procession through the streets, which were decorated with flags, as were also the ships in the docks. At the commissioners' offices the memorial committee

and others joined the procession. The statue, which was cast by Messrs. Masfield, of Chelsea, from a model by Mr. Bruce Joy, is of bronze, and weighs about 50 cwt., and is about 10½ ft. in height. It is an excellent likeness of Mr. Laird. On the granite pedestal is the inscription:—"John Laird, born June 14, 1805; died Oct. 29, 1874." The site is in the Hamilton-square-gardens, in the centre of the borough. The speeches at the inauguration were pronounced by Lord Toller-mache, Sir Henry Mather Jackson, M.P., Mr. David MacIver, M.P., Sir Thomas Edward Moss, and Lieutenant-Colonel King. Much interest was shown by the large assembly, ten or twelve thousand people, that witnessed the ceremonial. Mr. Laird

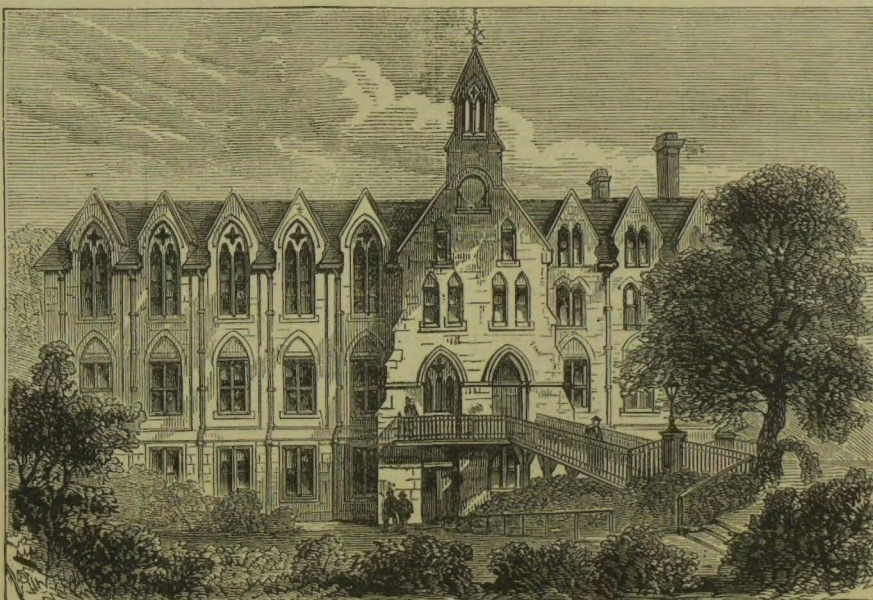
was an active and useful public man, in a variety of local business, and especially in the construction and management of the Birkenhead Docks. He also founded and endowed, at his own expense, the Hospital and the School of Art in that town.

## COLLEGE OF MUSIC FOR THE BLIND.

The Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, situated at Upper Norwood, has been frequently spoken of by us, with the commendation due to its well-devised scheme of practical beneficence in aid of a class of afflicted persons who claim public sympathy by their naturally helpless condition. It has been proved by successful experiments, both in America and on the Continent of Europe, that a considerable proportion of the blind, if properly educated and specially trained in some department of musical skill, may find remunerative employment and earn a fair livelihood either as teachers of music, organists, singers, or pianoforte-tuners, and perhaps also in repairing instruments, or incidental work at the piano manufacturing factories. There is even, we think, apparent ground for supposing that the fineness both of ear and of touch, which nature gives as a compensation for the loss of sight, may, in some instances, render them better qualified for these arts, or may at least facilitate the acquisition of them. The College at Upper Norwood is designed to furnish both a sound general education and the required technical instruction to a number of male and female pupils, who are lodged and boarded here, at a yearly charge of £50 below the age of thirteen, and £60 above that age, during a period of three or five years. This charge is to be defrayed either by the parents or friends of each pupil, or by nomination to a "scholarship" at the cost of funds which may be given by some charitable person, or may be granted by some corporation, orphanage, or other institution, or raised



STATUE OF THE LATE MR. JOHN LAIRD, M.P., AT BIRKENHEAD.



THE ROYAL NORMAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC FOR THE BLIND, AT UPPER NORWOOD.



by local subscriptions in any town of the United Kingdom. Such public donations and subscriptions, as well as corresponding private gifts and bequests, seem to us particularly wise and safe as a method of doing good with a comparatively small amount of money; and we would especially point out to the friends and acquaintance of any family in straitened circumstances, or bereaved of its husband and father, where one of the children is unhappily blind, that they can, by a very slight joint contribution during a very few years, provide for that child the means of gaining an honest and comfortable subsistence early in life.

We have dwelt upon the merits of this institution with more than usual earnestness, from our personal knowledge of the excellent manner in which it is organised and conducted by Mr. F. J. Campbell, the accomplished Principal, who is himself blind, aided by Mrs. Campbell, and acting under the direction of a judicious and attentive Managing Committee. The Chairman of the Committee, Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., late her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan and China, is also Treasurer of the institution, which has many persons of high social distinction and of great experience among its Vice-Presidents and Council. The eminent musicians, Sir Julius Benedict, Mr. G. A. Macfarren, Madame Schumann, the Rev. Sir Gore Ouseley, Dr. Stainer, Mr. Henry Leslie, and Mr. A. Manns, are associated with this College, as well as Dr. T. R. Armitage and others, more particularly conversant with the needs and capabilities of the blind. The Duke of Westminster, its President and munificent benefactor, with their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh as vice-patrons, and several of the nobility on the list of trustees and vice-presidents, testify that there is no lack of influential sponsors.

The College was first established in 1872, and has already effected much good; the performances of its music pupils at many public concerts, both on the premises at Norwood and at Grosvenor House and other noblemen's mansions, have pleased the visitors and fashionable audiences; and those who have inspected the College, which is open to view on Tuesday afternoons, have been much gratified with its domestic and educational state. A favourable report is also made of the success of past inmates of the College, both young men and young women, after completing their term of instruction and going out into the world.

The new building, of which we present an illustration, has been erected in the pleasant and secluded garden, with ample space for healthful recreation, attached to the house in Westow-street, Upper Norwood, where the College had found temporary accommodation since 1872. There is now room and a sufficient teaching staff for one hundred pupils, who will certainly be well cared for and well taught, and who ought to be constantly forthcoming, with the moderate sum charged for their maintenance here, from all parts of England and Scotland. Local committees for this purpose have been formed in most of the great provincial towns; and it is to be hoped that this example may be followed by county and district associations, and by other convenient agencies for so good an object.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### DOWAGER BARONESS SEAFORD.

The Right Hon. Anne Louisa Emily, Baroness Seaford, died at Hampton Court on the 2nd inst., aged ninety. Her Ladyship, who was born March 19, 1788, the eldest daughter of Admiral the Hon. Sir George Cranfield Berkeley, second son of Augustus, fourth Earl of Berkeley, married, first, Nov. 17, 1807, Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, Bart., G.C.B., Flag-Captain of Lord Nelson on the Victory at Trafalgar, who died Sept. 20, 1839. She married, secondly, Oct. 1, 1840, Charles Rose, first Lord Seaford, who died July 1, 1845.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Commander Augustus Bolton, R.N., on the 22nd ult., at Little Belgrave, Sidmouth, Devon.

Eugene Alfred Conwell, Esq., M.R.I.A., late H.M. Inspector of Schools, on the 23rd ult., aged fifty-eight.

Agnes, Lady Cheape, widow of General Sir John Cheape, G.C.B., of Old Park, Isle of Wight, on the 26th ult., at Ryde.

Colonel Robert Baigrel, G.B., Hon. A.D.C. to the Viceroy, and Quartermaster-General Bombay Army, on Sept. 25.

Colonel Henry Disney Ellis, late 9th Regiment, on the 30th ult., at Apsley Lodge, Cheltenham, aged fifty-eight. He served in the Crimean War, at Sebastopol.

Robert Swinhoe, Esq., F.R.S., F.R.Z.S., F.R.G.S., late H.M. Consul at Ningpo, China, on the 28th ult., at Carlyle-square, aged forty-one.

The Hon. Henry Brodrick, of the Admiralty, formerly 60th Rifles, third son of William John, seventh Viscount Midleton, on the 31st ult., at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged thirty-nine.

Mrs. Jenima Maria Tayler, widow of the Rev. Henry Joseph Tayler, and daughter of the late Sir William Fraser, Bart., on the 20th ult., at Worcester, aged eighty-six.

The Rev. William Harrison, M.A., for forty-seven years Rector of Warmington, Warwickshire, on the 30th ult., at the Rectory, aged seventy-seven. He was third son of the late Rev. Dr. Harrison, of Rudbrooke Rectory, Northamptonshire.

Major William Austin, at 20, Pulteney-street, Bath, on the 2nd inst., in the eighty-third year of his age. He served with the 52nd Regiment in the Peninsular War, and at Waterloo.

William C. Caldwell, Esq., of Chobham House, Chobham, Surrey, late Captain 67th Regiment, on the 29th ult.

The Rev. George Bomford Wheeler, A.M., Rector and Vicar of Ballysax, Curragh Camp, in the county of Kildare, and editor, from its foundation, of the *Irish Times*, an able journalist and accomplished scholar, on the 21st ult., at Newbridge, from the effects of an accident.

Edward Reeves, Esq., of Merrion-square, Dublin, one of the most eminent and respected solicitors of that city, on the 28th ult., at Sydenham Villas, Bray. He married, May, 1828, Juliet Matilda, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Richard Studdert, of Mount Rivers, in the county of Clare.

The Rev. Alfred Smith, of Old Park, Devizes, J.P. for Wilts, and formerly Incumbent of Southbroom, on the 29th ult., in his eightieth year, eldest son of Roger Smith, Esq., of Manor House, Walworth, Surrey, by Jane, his wife, daughter of J. Hyatt, Esq., and was married, in 1820, to Harriet, daughter of William Stephens, Esq., of Aldermaston, by whom he leaves, with other issue, an only son, the Rev. Alfred Smith, M.A., patron and Rector of Yatesbury, Wilts.

On Saturday there was a large gathering at Monckton Main, about six miles from Barnsley, to celebrate the winning of the well-known Barnsley coal on the estate of Lord Galway. The coal was found at a depth of 470 yards, and the first sod was cut on May 24, 1875, so that the sinking was done in a remarkably short time. About 300 persons sat down to dinner, the chair being occupied by Lord Galway. Lord Houghton was amongst the speakers.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

H. F. SAVAGE.—You cannot, under any circumstances, place your King en prise of an adverse piece or Pawn; therefore, in the position you send, the Bishop cannot be captured.

W. ATKINS.—We fail to perceive how you propose to mate in two moves (Problem No. 1757) after 1. Q takes B.

R. F. FRETTEJOHN.—(1) There is no special work on the subject. Practice is the only road to success. (2) Your proposed solution of 1758 is inaccurate.

G. C. (Taunton).—Your question shall be answered next week.

Problems received from G. J. Slater, J. Crane, J. W. Littlewood, and R. J. N.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1756 received from Dr. F. St. A. A. Hill, W. Lesson, Lulu, and Cant.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1757 received from Jane N. F. (Utrecht), Cant, W. J. Sedgfield, and G. P. Drew.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1758 received from W. T. Aman, Baz, Woolwich Chess Club, Trial, R. H. Brooks, F. H. (Hawick), Amateurs of Vieuxseux's Cabinet (Florence), T. E. Hughes, W. J. Sedgfield, Walter, H. Ree, T. Thursty, Dr. F. St. E. P. Villiamy, H. M. Pridaux, R. J. N., W. Lesson, J. De Honsteyn, S. Sejas, Robin Grey, Paul's Root, R. D. Skuse, W. B. G., W. H. Ward, R. B. Thomson, N. Ranston, H. Cripp, W. S. B., H. Thomas, M. E. Heywood, E. Forster, M. Harrison, R. L. G., W. P. Welch, Cant, J. Sowden, Roy, J. Williams, Tippet, Leonora, Only Jones, J. Clarke, and G. P. Drew.

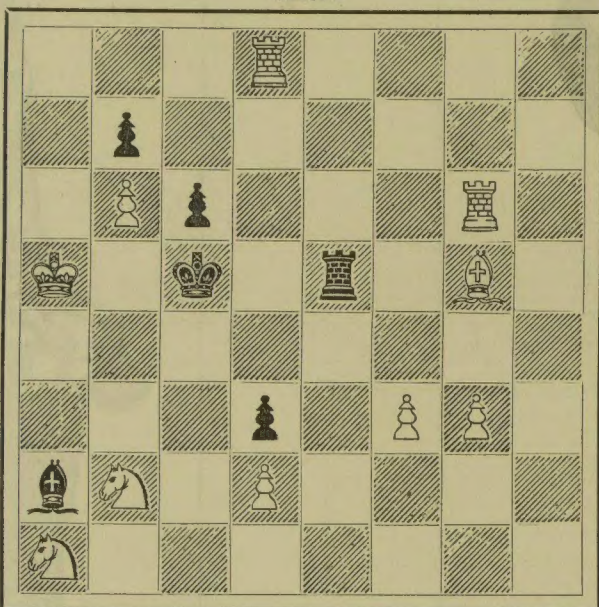
### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1757.

WHITE. BLACK. 3. Q, Kt, or P to B 7th. Mate. 1. Kt to Kt 4th. B takes Kt. 2. P to Q 4th (ch). Any move. If Black play 1. B to Kt 5th, then 2. Q takes K P (ch); if 1. R takes Kt, 2. Q to Q 5th (ch), mating in each case on the following move.

### PROBLEM No. 1760.

By J. A. W. HUNTER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

### CHESS IN BRISTOL.

The following are two Match Games recently contested between Mr. THOROLD and Miss RUDGE, at the odds of a Knight. The lady has hitherto proved herself a most formidable antagonist at these odds, and the result of the combat now going on to prove whether or not she is too strong for them will be awaited with much interest.

(Evans's Gambit. Remove White's Q Kt.)

WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Miss R.)	WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Miss R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. Q to B 7th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	18. R to Q sq (ch)	Kt to Q 3rd
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	19. Kt takes P	B to B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes P	20. Kt takes Kt	
5. P to B 3rd	B to B 4th		
B to R 4th would have been better.			
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd	All this is played by Mr. Thorold with his accustomed skill and insight. His after-play is also exceedingly good.	
Had Miss Rudge, on her fifth move, played B to R 4th, she could now have brought her K Kt to B 3rd with advantage.			
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P	21. Kt to B 5th (dis. K to B 3rd (ch))	P to Q Kt 3rd
8. P takes P	B to Kt 3rd	22. Q to Q 5th (ch)	K to Kt 4th
9. P to K R 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd	23. Kt takes Kt (ch)	P takes Kt
Black might here have well followed her opponent's example, and played P to K R 3rd.			
10. Kt to Kt 5th	P to Q 4th	24. Q to Kt 3rd (ch)	K to B 3rd
11. P takes P	Kt to R 4th	25. B to Kt 2nd	Q takes R (ch)
12. P to Q 6th	Q takes P	26. Q takes Q	B to K 3rd
13. Kt takes B P	Q takes P	27. P to K R 4th	P to Q R 4th
14. Kt takes R	Kt takes B	28. P to R 5th	R to K Kt sq
Numerically, Miss Rudge has not come off so very badly in this melee. However, the position is one that gives a superior player many chances.			
15. Q to R 5th (ch)	P to Kt 3rd	29. P to R 6th	B to Q 4th
16. Q takes R P	Q takes R	30. P to R 7th	R takes P (ch)
A tempting but disastrous capture. Black should have played Q to B 3rd.			

(Irregular Opening. Remove White's Q Kt.)

WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Miss R.)	WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Miss R.)
1. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	15. Q to R 8th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
At these odds some authorities prefer P to K 4th for the second player's first move. However, it is quite a matter of taste and opinion. For ourselves, we agree with the move adopted by Miss Rudge.			
2. P to K 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	16. Q R to K Kt sq	B to R 6th
Scarcely so good as 2. P to Kt 3rd, to be followed by 3. B to Kt 2nd. This has been found to afford an exceedingly satisfactory defence to this opening when the Knight is given.			
3. K Kt to B 3rd	B to Kt 5th	17. B to B 3rd	B to Q 3rd
4. P to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	18. P to Kt 5th	Castles (Q R)
5. B to Kt 2nd	P to K 3rd	19. P takes P	P takes P
6. P to K R 3rd	B takes Kt	20. R to Kt 7th	P to K R 4th
7. Q takes B	Q to Q 3rd	21. K R to K Kt sq	Q to Q 6th
8. P to Kt 4th	P to K 4th	22. Q to Q sq	Q to Kt 4th
9. B to Kt 5th	P to K 5th	23. P to Q R 4th	Q to Kt 3rd
10. Q to K 2nd	P to Q R 3rd	24. Q to B 2nd	B to B sq
Miss Rudge has been playing with great care, and has now a very good game. Her last move is quite as it should be, because, though ill-considered exchanges are to be avoided, yet, where the odds receive, can safely obtain a Bishop for a Knight, it is correct play to do so.			
11. B to K 5th	Q to K 3rd	25. Q R to K 6th	Q to K 3rd
12. B takes Kt (ch)	Q takes B	26. R to Q B sq	
13. K to B 2nd	Kt to Q 2nd	This move looks formidable, nor can it be considered as being by any means a mere apparent menace. However, combinations at chess, like ditto in war, do not always perform all they promise.	
14. B to Q 4th	P to K B 3rd	27. P to Kt 4th	P to B 3rd
15. Q R to Q B sq		28. R takes R	R to K Kt sq
A slip on Mr. Thorold's part would be unlikely. We must, therefore, assume either that he hoped for weak play or			
This destructive move wins right off. Miss Rudge could also have made the same reply if her opponent had played B to R 6th.			
32. Q to R 8th (ch)	K to Q 2nd	33. Q to R 7th	Kt to Q 6th (ch)
34. K to Kt 2nd	Kt takes R,		and wins.

### CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The first round in the City of London Chess Club Handicap has been practically brought to an end, and the combatants have been re-paired for their second encounter. The following first-class players are among the winners, viz.:—Messrs. Boden, Macdonnell, and Potter. Mr. Blackburne, being absent in Manchester, had to forfeit his games. The following third-class players were also successful with their first opponents, viz.:—Messrs. Beardsell, Block, Blunt, Delauney, Earee, Eschwege, Knight, F. W. Lord, Philip Stevens, and Watts, as also Messrs. Bussey and Vyse, who won by forfeits. The above-named winners are now eligible for the first and second prizes.

A match took place recently between the Athenaeum Club, of Camden Town, and the Excelsior Club, of Cumberwell, at the rooms of the former. There were seven competitors on each side, and the Athenaeum won by eight games to two, with two draws.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Feb. 26, 1864) of Mr. John Chapman, M.P. for Grimsby, late of Hill End within Mottram, in Longendale, Cheshire, who died on July 18 last, has been proved at the district registry, Chester, by Edward Chapman, George John Chapman, and Charles Chapman, the sons, the acting executors, the personal estate, including leaseholds, being sworn under £140,000. The testator leaves the two pictures by Guido left to him by his father to his eldest son, Edward; the rest of his pictures and drawings are to be distributed by his wife between his children. To his wife, Mrs. Ann Chapman, he gives all his furniture, plate, household effects, horses and carriages, £750 per annum for life out of his personal estate, and £750 per annum for life charged on the Hattersley estate; to his sons Edward and George John, £10,000 each; to his son Charles, £20,000; upon trust for his daughter Alice, £10,000, and such portion of his residuary personal estate as will produce £400 per annum. The Hill End estate he devises to his wife for life, with remainder to his son Edward; he also devises the Hattersley estate to his last-named son, subject to the said annuity of £750. All his real estate at Macclesfield, Cheshire, he devises to his son George John, and the Carcotts estate, Yorkshire, to his son Charles. The residue of his personalty is to be divided equally between his three sons.

The will (dated Sept. 1, 1875) of the Rev. Edward Bushby, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, who died on the 8th ult., at No. 6, Kingston-street, Mill-road, Cambridge, was proved on the 27th ult. by Percival White Bushby, the nephew, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator bequeaths to his nephews, William John Bushby and Daniel Harrison, £8000 each; to his niece, the daughter of his brother, Thomas Bushby, £6000; to his nephew Daniel Harrison an annuity of £50; to Sarah Wallman and to his laundress, 19 guineas each; and the rest of his property he leaves to his said nephew, Percival White Bushby.

The will and codicil (dated Sept. 10, 1876, and Oct. 3, 1877) of Mr. Edward Green, late of Stafford Lodge, Heavitree, Devon, and of No. 25, High-street, Exeter, who died on the 7th ult., at Folkestone, were proved in London on the 26th ult. by Walter James Green, the son, John Dering Walker, the nephew, and Charles Edward Freeman, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator leaves considerable legacies to his five children; legacies to two porters in his employ; and the remainder of his property he gives to his sons and daughters in equal shares, as tenants in common.

The will (dated Feb. 14, 1872) of Sir Arundell Neave, Bart., of Dagnam Park, Essex, who died on Sept. 21 last, at Llysdules, Amlwch, Anglesey, was proved on the 22nd ult. by the Hon. Dame Gwyn Gertrude Neave, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator gives his wearing apparel and personal wardrobe to his valet, and directs all his debts, funeral and testamentary expenses to be paid. All his real estate and the residue of his personalty he gives to his wife.

The will (dated June 26, 1874) of Miss Louisa Garrard, late of No. 45, York-terrace, Regent's Park, who died on Sept. 26 last, was proved on the 18th ult. by Preston Karlake and John James, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. After giving some legacies, the testatrix leaves the residue to her mother for life; at her death she gives £5000 to her brother Frederick, and the remainder upon trust for her sister, Mrs. Emily Karlake.

In the abstract of the late Dr. Charles Geldart's will, given last week, the amount of his personalty was understated. It was sworn under £38,000.

The Boston correspondent of the *New York Herald* says:—"The will of John Lothrop Motley was presented for probate to-day (Oct. 20). It is a model document, covering only half a sheet of foolscap paper. It was executed in Boston on July 29, 1875. All the testator's personal property—books, pictures, literary papers, manuscripts, plate, jewellery, and clothing—are to be equally divided between his three daughters, Eliza Cabot Ives, Mary Lothrop Sheridan, and Susan M. S. Motley; and the residue of his property is given to trustees for the benefit of his daughters. He directs that his trustees, Francis E. Parker and J. Lewis Stackpole, shall make such arrangements and contracts for continuing the publication of his copyrighted works as may seem most fitting and advantageous, and pay the income arising from the sale of the books to his daughters. Mr. J. Lewis Stackpole is appointed sole executor."

A testimonial is about to be raised in Birmingham in recognition of the services of the junior member, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. The testimonial will take the form of a fountain and ornamental canopy, with medallion portrait of Mr. Chamberlain; and, with the consent of the Town Council, will be placed upon the vacant ground at the north end of the Townhall. The contributions already exceed £2000.

Friday night's *Gazette* contains the following order from the Admiralty, dated Oct. 30, 1877:—"In pursuance of her Majesty's pleasure, the following change is to be made in the uniform of the undermentioned officers, as regards the distinguishing lace on the cuff of the coat:—Lieutenants and navigating lieutenants of eight years' seniority and upwards, paymasters of eight and under fifteen years' service, secretaries to junior flag officers, secretaries to commodores of the first class, secretaries to captains of the Fleet, chief engineers of less than ten years' seniority, and naval instructors of eight and under fifteen years' seniority, to wear two rows, with a narrow stripe of gold braid between, similar to that worn by staff surgeons. Assistant-paymasters of eight years' seniority and upwards, and engineers of eight years' seniority and upwards, to wear two rows (like lieutenants of less than eight years' seniority).

A financial report on the institutions established in Liverpool under the Free Libraries Act contains some information with reference to the cost of these various educational establishments maintained at the public expense for the free use of the people. The maximum rate permitted by Mr. Ewart's Act is one penny in the pound, which on the borough of Liverpool yields something over £11,000 per annum; but, this sum being insufficient for the maintenance of the libraries, museum, and art-gallery, an annual grant of the balance is obtained from the surplus income of the Corporation. The estimates for next year include charges of £3100 in respect of the Derby Museum, £3300 for the reference library, £1500 for the lending libraries, £3200 for the maintenance of the art department and the purchase of works of art. A new reading-room, the contract for which is £18,390, is also in process of erection, and during the coming year £9855 is intended to be spent under this head. The gross estimated expenditure of this department of the Corporation of Liverpool for next year is set down at £22,205, and the Council are asked to provide out of surplus revenue the difference between this estimate and the yield of the penny rate.



## MALVERN COLLEGE.

The NEXT TERM will begin  
on MONDAY, JAN. 28.

## BANK OF NEW ZEALAND

(Incorporated by Act of General Assembly, July 23, 1861).  
Bankers to the New Zealand Government.  
Paid-up Capital, £725,000. Reserve Fund, £75,000.

**DIRECTORS.**  
J. LOGAN CAMPBELL, Esq., President.  
George B. Owen, Esq., W. I. Taylor, Esq.  
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Samuel Browning, Esq. Hon. Jas. Williamson, M.L.O.

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Archd. Hamilton, Esq., Thomas Russell, Esq., C.M.G.  
A. J. Mundella, Esq., M.P. Head Office—Auckland.

**BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.**  
In Australia—Melbourne, Sydney, and Newcastle.  
In Fiji—Levuka.  
In New Zealand—Auckland, Blenheim, Christchurch, Dunedin, Wellington, Napier, Nelson, New Plymouth, Invercargill, Pictou, and at seventy-seven other towns and places throughout the Colony.

The Bank grants Drafts on all their Branches and Agencies, and transacts every description of banking business connected with New Zealand, Australia, and Fiji on the most favourable terms.  
The London Office RECEIVES DEPOSITS of £50 and upwards for fixed periods of two to five years, bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum. The rate for shorter periods can be ascertained on application at the Office of the Bank.  
F. L. LORNE, Managing Director.  
No. 1, Queen Victoria-street, Mansion House, E.C.

## THE GRAND HOTEL, LONDON.

The extensive building, now in course of erection on the site of the historic mansion of the Dukes of Northumberland, at the corner of Northumberland-avenue, Trafalgar-square, will, when completed, be OPENED as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.  
Messrs. Gordon and Co., Proprietors.

## FISH AND ICE.—EDWIN GILSON,

Fishmonger by Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 15, Haymarket, S.W., supplies Country Families with the best Fish the market produces at lowest possible prices. A choice Dish of Fish forwarded, carriage-free, within 50 miles of London for Half-a-Crown.

## LORNE "THE PERFECTION OF WHISKY."

HIGHLAND WHISKY. UNRIVALLED FOR "TODDY."  
Wholesale of the Sole Proprietors, GREENLEIGH BROTHERS, 1, Gresham-buildings, E.C. Distilleries, Argyleshire.

## KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.

UNIVERSALLY RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION. A pure old spirit, mild, mellow, delicious, and most wholesome. Dr. Hassall says:—"The samples were soft and mellow to the taste, aromatic and ethereal to the smell. The whisky is pure, well matured, and of very excellent quality."

## COCKS'S READING SAUCE

is the best and most economical Sauce ever manufactured FOR FISH, ENRICHING SOUPS, GRAVIES, &c.  
It only requires a trial to convince the purchaser of its excellence.

CAUTION.—The genuine is protected by Trade Mark—viz., CHARLES COCKS'S Signature on a white ground across the Reading Arms.

**HORNIMAN'S TEA** for Forty Years has commanded a large sale, because it can always be relied on for strength, favour, and cheapness. It is the best tea imported. Sold only in Packets.

## AMERICAN CENTENNIAL PRIZE MEDAL.

## FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.

Its pure flavour, delicate aroma, and invigorating qualities have established its position as a first-class dietetic article.

## FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.

"The Caracas Cocoa of such choice quality."—Food, Water, and Air (Dr. Hassall).  
"A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.

## FRY'S EXTRACT OF COCOA,

"than which, if properly prepared, there is no nicer or more wholesome preparation of Cocoa."—Food, Water, and Air. Edited by Dr. Hassall.

TENTH INTERNATIONAL MEDAL awarded to J. S. FRY and SON.

## TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA,

DELICIOUS AND INVIGORATING.

## MARAVILLA COCOA.

"It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—British Medical Journal.

## MARAVILLA COCOA.—The "Globe" says,

"TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For invalids, dyspeptics, and consumers of Cocoa in general, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."  
Sole Proprietors, TAYLOR BROTHERS, London.

## EPPS'S COCOA.—"Some time since, in a

series of articles in these columns upon food, we spoke in terms of unqualified praise of Messrs. EPPS'S PREPARED COCOA. The opinion we then expressed as to its purity and nutritious qualities has been fully indorsed by the public, as shown in its increased and steadily increasing consumption. We believe that Messrs. Epp's manufacturing works are the largest of the kind in the three kingdoms, and the total quantity of prepared cocoa consumed at the present time reaches four millions of pounds annually. This result is not surprising. The dietetic properties of native cocoa are well known; but in the form prepared by Messrs. Epps they are rendered additionally valuable, both on account of their increased nutritive power and digestible character. We rejoice to see the high opinion we originally held to have been so generally confirmed, and we again congratulate Messrs. Epps on the sound and valuable addition they have made to our not over lengthy list of dietetic foods."—Civil Service Gazette.

## SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.  
Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted. Four times the strength of Cocoas Thickened yet Weakened with Arrowroot, Starch, &c.

The faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage for BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER. Keeps in all climates. Requires no cooking. A teaspoonful to Breakfast Cup, costing less than a halfpenny. Samples gratis. In Air-Tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers. H. SCHWEITZER and CO., 10, Adam-street, London, W.C.

FOR THE NURSERY, THE SICK-ROOM, AND THE FAMILY TABLE.

## BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR

HAS BECOME A WORLD-WIDE NECESSARY.

## THE ESSEX FLOUR and GRAIN

COMPANY, Liverpool-road, London, N., supply the best goods only:—Wheat, for Pastry, 10s. per bushel; Households, for Bread, 9s. 4d.; Wheat Meal, for Brown Bread, 8s. 8d.; Coarse Scotch Oatmeal, 3s. 2d. per 14 lb.; fine, 3s. 4d.; American Hominy, 4s.; Barley, Indian Corn, and Barley Meal, 5s. 8d. per bushel, or 21s. 6d. per sack; Buck-wheat, 5s. per bushel, or 19s. per sack; Oats, 4s. per bushel; Crushed Oats, 3s. 6d. per bushel, 13s. 6d. per sack; Middlings, 2s. 4d. per bushel; Ground Pollard, 1s. 8d.; Peas, 7s. 6d.; Tick Beans, 8s.; Split Peas, 2s. 6d., and 3s. per peck. Meat Biscuits, 20s. per cwt.; Lentil Flour, for invalids, in tins, 1 lb. size, 1s.; and 7 lb. size, 5s. All other kinds of Grain and Seed. Special prices for large quantities. Orders and cheques to be made in favour of G. Young.

## HEALTHY SKIN AND GOOD COMPLEXION.

## PEARS'S TRANSPARENT SOAP

is the best for the TOILET, NURSERY, and SHAVING.

Recommended in the "Journal of Cutaneous Medicine," edited by Mr.

## ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S.,

used by THE ROYAL FAMILY,

and sold by Chemists and Perfumers Everywhere.

## ROYAL WORCESTER CHINA

from the celebrated ROYAL PORCELAIN WORKS can be obtained from OETZMANN and CO., Complete House Furnishers, 67 to 79, Hampstead-road, who are also SOLE VENDORS of the CLEOPATRA TOILET SERVICES (ever, basin, &c., complete—nice pieces) from 10s. 6d. per set.—Descriptive Price-Lists of the same can be had post-free on application.

## FURNISH THROUGHOUT.

## OETZMANN &amp; CO.,

67, 69, 71, 73, 77 & 79,

HAMPSTEAD-ROAD,

NEAR TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

## FURNISH THROUGHOUT.—OETZMANN

and CO., 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 and 79, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD, near Tottenham-court-road. Cabinet Factory, Albion Works, Drummond-street; Bedding Factory, Eagle-place, London, N.W. Carpets, Furniture, Bedding, Drapery, Furnishing Ironmongery, China, Glass, Paper Hangings, Pictures, Bronzes, Clocks, &c., and every other requisite for completely furnishing a house throughout.

## THE IMMENSE RANGE OF PREMISES

formerly the EAGLE BREWERY having been REBUILT and added to their SHOW-ROOMS, it is now one of the largest Furnishing Establishments in the world. Comparison of price and quality respectfully solicited before deciding elsewhere. OETZMANN and CO. are enabled to offer special advantages to Country Customers in delivery of Goods by their own large PANTECHNICON VANS, and fixing in position by competent persons. Descriptive Catalogue, the best Furnishing Guide extant, post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

## PAINTINGS, OLEOS, CHROMOS,

PHOTOS, and ENGRAVINGS.—A choice assortment, in handsome frames. The paintings are by well-known artists, and the names guaranteed. Also, a large assortment of Bronzes, Statuettes, Vases, Clocks, Antique Furniture, and artistic Furnishing items. A Catalogue of Art Department post-free. OETZMANN and CO.

## CABINET and UPHOLSTERY

DEPARTMENT.—Best Plate Chimney-Glasses, in double-gilt frames, elegant pattern, large size, 2 guineas; magnificent ditto, from 5 to 20 guineas. Handsome Walnut Chiffonier, shaped front, and richly-carved mountings, 4 ft. 3 guineas. Noble Mahogany Sideboards, 5 ft. 6 guineas; 6 ft. from 8 guineas upwards. Easy-Chairs, from 15s. 6d. upwards. Drawing and Dining Room Chairs, from 10s. 6d. each.—OETZMANN and CO.

## STANLEY DINING-ROOM SUITE in

solid carved Spanish Mahogany, upholstered in best maroon leather; comprising a noble Couch, two Easy-Chairs, and six Chairs; price 14 guineas. Quality guaranteed. A variety of other patterns on show, from 8 guineas upwards. Massive Mahogany Telescope Dining Tables, 8 ft. by 4 ft., patent metallic screw, 25 10s.—OETZMANN and CO.

## DRAWING-ROOM SUITES.

OETZMANN and CO.—Elegant Drawing-Room Suite, richly-carved Italian Walnut Wood; upholstered very soft and comfortable, in best Rep, consisting of a Couch, two Easy-Chairs, and six Chairs, price 15 guineas; ditto, very handsome design, upholstered in rich Pique, made and finished in superior style, 20 guineas; ditto, very elegant design, richly upholstered in finest Satin, and finished in the best possible manner, 33 guineas. Also a variety of other Drawing-Room Suites, in Black and Gold, Early English, and other designs. OETZMANN and CO.

## BEDDING DEPARTMENT.—Handsome

3 ft. 6 in. Mahogany Chest of Drawers, with deep bottom drawer, 2 guineas; Spanish Mahogany Wardrobe, from 3 guineas upwards. Bed-Room Suites, enamelled imitation of amebryna, satin-wood, and other handsome woods, consisting of Wardrobe, Chest of Drawers, Washstand, Toilet Table, Toilet Glass, best plate, 16 in. by 12 in. Towel Arrey, three Chairs, and pedestal Toilet Cupboard, all complete for 25 guineas. OETZMANN and CO.

## LODGINGS.—EXTRA BED to

accommodate Visitors.—A strong IRON FOLDING BED-STEAD, 6 ft. long by 2 ft. 6 in. wide, with a wool mattress, bolster, and pillow complete, for 21s. Same items, 3 ft. wide, 22s., complete. Sent carefully packed. Forms a portable package. Also, to suit the above, two fine calico sheet, one ditto for case, one pillow case, three white Witney blankets, and one counterpane, for 28s. 6d. the set. Iron Easy-Chair Bedstead, 6 ft. by 2 ft., with cushions, forming the mattress. Price, complete, 21s.—Address order to OETZMANN and CO.

## BEDSTEADS. BEDDING.

## BEDSTEADS. BEDDING.

## BEDSTEADS. BEDDING.

## BEDSTEADS. BEDDING.

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## BEDSTEADS. BEDDING.

## LINOLEUM.—OETZMANN and CO.

LINOLEUM.—Warm, soft, carpet-like in appearance, and very durable. All the NEW PRIZE DESIGNS are now in stock. A visit of inspection solicited. Prices below those usually charged for this favourite floor covering. The Trade supplied. OETZMANN and CO.

## TURKEY CARPETS.—CLEARANCE

SALE.—OETZMANN and CO.—A quantity of Turkey, Indian, Persian, Jubbulpore, Massalapatam, Farahan, Khorassan, Serabend, Koulis, Ghiorides, and Kelim Carpets and Rugs, clearing out at greatly reduced prices, ranging from 15s. 8d. to 80 guineas. A detailed Price-List, with sizes and description, sent post-free, on application. Prices will be found much below those usually charged. A quantity of Indian Rugs, 15s. 8d. each; some very handsome ditto at 35s. to 45s.—OETZMANN and CO.

## EVERYONE SHOULD SEE the large,

handsome AXMINSTER HEARTH RUGS that OETZMANN and CO. are now selling at 9s. 11d. each; usual price 15s. 6d. There is nothing sold that can be compared with these for quality and cheapness. An immense variety of Designs and Colours to suit every pattern in Carpets. A visit of inspection solicited.—OETZMANN and CO.

## DOWN QUILTS.—OETZMANN and CO.'S

DEIDER and ARCTIC DOWN QUILTS and CLOTHING combine the greatest amount of warmth attainable with the least possible weight, and are of the very best quality. Price-Lists post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

## CRETONNES.—OETZMANN and CO.

CRETONNES.—An immense assortment of all the choicest designs in this fashionable material, in every variety of style and colourings; excellent imitations of rare Tapestries, some being exact copies of the finest Gobelins Tapestry. Prices varying from 6d. to 4s. 11d. per yard. Patterns sent into the country by stating kind required.—OETZMANN and CO.

## BOMBAY STRIPED CURTAINS.—The

cheapest CURTAINS extant, effective style, 3 yards long by 46 in. wide, 9s. 9d. per pair; 3 yards, 11s. 8d.; 4 yards, 13s. 9d. Patterns on application.—OETZMANN and CO.

## KITCHEN REQUISITES.—OETZMANN

and CO.'S TEN-POUND SET (List No. 24, page 221 in their "GUIDE TO HOUSE FURNISHING," sent post-free on application) includes Tables, Chairs, Clock, &c., with the various Culinary Utensils and requisites, contains all the most useful articles required in every kitchen, each being of superior quality, and is the most practical selection extant. OETZMANN and CO.

## NOTICE.—CLEOPATRA TOILET

SERVICES.—Messrs. OETZMANN and CO. have COMPLETED ARRANGEMENTS at the Works, affording GREATLY INCREASED FACILITIES for PRODUCING this SPECIALITY, and hope to keep pace with the demand, which they have hitherto been unable to do. Customers can now be supplied with any of the colours direct from Stock.—OETZMANN and CO., Complete House Furnishers, 67 to 79, Hampstead-road. Descriptive Price-Lists post-free.

## OETZMANN and CO., COMPLETE

HOUSE FURNISHERS, 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 and 79, Hampstead-road (three minutes' walk from Tottenham-court-road and Gower-street Station, Metropolitan Railway). Lowest prices consistent with guaranteed quality. Orders per post, large or small, receive prompt and faithful attention in the selection. Close at Seven, and on Saturdays at Four o'clock. Descriptive Catalogue post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

## DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, post-free.

## OETZMANN &amp; CO.,

HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.

## PETER ROBINSON'S

COURT AND GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,

REGENT-STREET,

is the largest and most important warehouse of its kind in England.

## AT PETER ROBINSON'S

WAREHOUSE FOR BLACK GOODS,

REGENT-STREET.

For TWO GUINEAS and up to FIVE.

CHOICE BLACK MATERIAL COSTUMES COMPLETE, in the New Style, (Princess Polonaise and Skirt). Patterns and Photos free.

## URGENT MOURNING.

"ON RECEIPT OF LETTER or TELEGRAM."

MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England, on approbation—no matter the distance—with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required), without extra charge.

PETER ROBINSON, 256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street, London.

## DEEP MOURNING ORDERS.

DRESSES, Costumes, Mantles, Millinery, and all made-up articles, in the most appropriate and best styles, at the lowest possible cost. Dressmaking and Millinery, by clever and expert artists.

## INEXPENSIVE MOURNING, as well

as the Richest Qualities, can be supplied by PETER ROBINSON, upon the most advantageous terms, to Families. The Court and Family Mourning Warehouse, 256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street, London.

## BLACK SILKS.

An Important Purchase of Several Thousand Pieces by

PETER ROBINSON, of REGENT-STREET,

of the best wearing makes only, and highly recommended.

Bonnet et Cie. . . . . at 5s. 0d.  
Jaubert . . . . . at 4s. 0d.  
Ponson's . . . . . at 5s. 3d.  
Dégou's . . . . . at 4s. 9d.  
The above are from 2s. to 5s. per yard under last year's prices.

The Empress Cachemire at 6s.

Also excellent value at 2s. 6d., 3s. 3d., 3s. 11d., 4s. 6d., and 4s. 11d.

For Patterns, address PETER ROBINSON, 256 to 262, Regent-street.

## BLACK SILK DRESS VELVETS.

Exceedingly good qualities, at 7s. 6d., 8s. 9d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 15s. 6d.

A Special Bargain in Lyons Velvet, at 10s. 9d.

Black Silk-Trimming Velvets, at 6s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 9d.

At PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET, Nos. 256 to 262.

## FOR SIX GUINEAS.

## A BLACK SILK COSTUME,

Made of Rich Lyons Silk, with Velvet Garniture,

Exquisitely cut and fashioned. Copies of expensive Paris Models. Photos free.

PETER ROBINSON, of REGENT-STREET.

## REMARKABLY CHEAP.

For One Guinea, A Black Quilted SATIN PETTICOAT.

For 2½ Guineas, A Black Silk TRAINED SKIRT. At PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.

## FOR TWO GUINEAS, and up to Seven,

Costumes in New Black Materials, in various fashionable Styles, at PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.

## EVENING DRESSES, at One Guinea.

Black Brussels Net, at 25s. 6d. Tulle (condition keeping), 50s. Grenadine, 22s. 6d.

New Styles, well cut, and elegantly trimmed. Illustrations free.

## THE NEW CRAPE.

The Pure Silk Gordian Crape, for Widows and Families.

Its advantages are—that it is made of Silk so pure that it will not crease when sat upon, nor spot with rain.

It is a richer black, free from dress and the gummed appearance so objectionable in other Crape. The wear of every day is guaranteed.

The Gordian Crape is a Specialty, only to be obtained at PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.

THE MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 256 to 262. Excellent qualities at 4s. 9d., 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 9s. 6d. Patterns free.

## FUR-LINED CLOAKS

at Summer Prices. Good useful Cloaks at 3½ and 4½ guineas.

## SEMI-FITTING SEAL PALETOTS,

33 inches long, for 9½ guineas. 36 inches long, for 11 guineas. 39 inches long, for 13 guineas.

At PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.

## NOTICE.—In reference to the

above advertisements, it is important that letters should be clearly addressed to 256 to 262, REGENT-STREET.

## ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGES.

woven from pure Wool, for LADIES' DRESSES, in Navy or Dark Indigo Blue, Black, Dark Browns, Fume, and other solid colours.

price 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 11d. per yard.

For CHILDREN a lower quality is made, very strong,

For BOYS' HARD WEAR it is extra milled, price, 6d. in. wide, 3s. 6d. per yard.

Books of Patterns sent post-free by

SPEARMAN and SPEARMAN,

Devonshire Serge Factors, Plymouth.

The ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGE is the only true Yachting Serge.

Sea Water cannot injure it.

Any Length is Cut by the Factors,

who arrange to pay the carriage of all Parcels above Two Pounds in value to and as far as London.

## LADIES' IRISH ULSTER COATS.

Made in the best manner by experienced Tailors. Immense variety of Irish Friezes and other fashionable materials. Patterns and Forms for Self-Measurement post-free.

RICHARD ALLEN, Sackville-street, Dublin.

## SWAN and EDGAR are showing the

choicest Paris styles in Costumes and Mantles for Autumn wear; also Sealskin Paletots, the new shape, made from selected skins, commencing at 9 guineas. Designs and price-list free.

## SWAN and EDGAR are offering a Stock

of Black Silks made expressly for wear at 2s. 11d., 4s. 11d., 5s. 11d., and 6s. 6d. a yard. New shape, made from selected silks, commencing at 9 guineas. Designs and price-list free.

## ROYAL ESTAMINE SERGES.—A Stock

of this beautiful warm material, in the new dark shades, now selling at 8½d. per yard. Patterns free.

JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W.

## MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

## IT CANNOT FAIL TO RESTORE

GREY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. WHEN THE HAIR TURNS GREY, LOSES ITS LUSTRE, AND FALLS OUT, IT SIMPLY REQUIRES NOURISHMENT. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, BY ITS GENTLE TONIC ACTION, STRENGTHENS AND INVIGORATES THE HAIR, AND, BY THE OPERATION OF NATURAL CAUSES, GREY OR WHITE HAIR IS QUICKLY RESTORED TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. IT WILL STOP ITS FALLING, AND INDUCE A HEALTHY AND MOST LUXURIOUS GROWTH. USE NO OTHER PREPARATION WITH IT, NOT EVEN OIL OR POMADE, OR ZYLO-BALSAMUM.

CAUTION!!—The Genuine only in Pink Wrappers.



Final Completion of the Underground Inner Circle Railway System.

ISSUE OF £1,200,000 SHARE CAPITAL,  
IN 120,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH, OF THE

METROPOLITAN INNER CIRCLE COMPLETION RAILWAY,

WHICH WILL CONNECT

THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY

AT ALDGATE, WITH

THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT RAILWAY

AT THE MANSION HOUSE STATION, THUS UNITING THE TWO RAILWAYS IN A COMPLETE CIRCLE.

Incorporated by Special Acts of Parliament, 37 and 38 Vict., Cap. 199 (1874), and 39 and 40 Vict., Cap. 226 (1876).

In view of the great importance of the undertaking to the Metropolis generally, the following CASH SUBVENTIONS are by Act of Parliament secured to the Company:—

By THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS	£370,000
By THE COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON	130,000
Total	£500,000

GUARANTEED MINIMUM TOLLS, £64,240 PER ANNUM, secured by Act of Parliament, which, with the other sources of revenue, will yield a CLEAR MINIMUM 4½ PER CENT DIVIDEND on the Share Capital now for subscription, with probable increase to 5½ per cent soon after the opening of the Line, and further advancing as the traffic is developed.

DIRECTORS.

The Right Honourable the LORD MAYOR, CHAIRMAN.

Alderman Sir CHARLES WHETHAM, Chairman of the London and Blackwall Railway Company, of the National Provident Institution, and one of the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London.  
Alderman Sir F. WYATT TRUSCOTT, Member of the Metropolitan Board of Works and one of the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London,  
W. M. BULLIVANT, Esq. (Messrs. Bullivant and Co.), Millwall; and 72, Mark-lane.

JAMES GOODSON, Esq., Director of the Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company.  
E. F. D. WALSHE, Esq., Clarges-street, Piccadilly.  
J. S. FORRES, Esq., Chairman of the Metropolitan District Railway Company. } Representing the  
G. W. CURRIE, Esq., Vice-Chairman of the ditto ditto } Metropolitan District  
The Right Honourable Viscount GORT, Director of the ditto ditto } Railway Company.

BANKERS.  
THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, 112, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.  
Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, and Co., 67, Lombard-street, E.C.

SOLICITORS.  
Messrs. NEWMAN, STRETTON, and HILLIARD, 75 and 76, Cornhill.

LAND SURVEYORS.  
Messrs. F. and R. and A. VIGERS, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, E.C.

ENGINEERS.  
Messrs. BRUNLEES and MCKERROW, Victoria-street, Westminster.

BROKERS.  
Messrs. HELBERT, WAGG, and CAMPBELL, 18, Old Broad-street.  
Messrs. PANMURE GORDON and Co., Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

SECRETARY.  
ARTHUR HIGGINSON, Esq.

OFFICES:—6, WESTMINSTER CHAMBERS, VICTORIA-STREET, WESTMINSTER.

The Directors of the METROPOLITAN INNER-CIRCLE COMPLETION RAILWAY COMPANY are now prepared to receive applications for £1,200,000, being the Share Capital proposed to be raised, in 120,000 Shares of £10 each, payable as follows:—

£1 0 0	per Share, payable on Application.
1 0 0	" " on Allotment.
2 0 0	" " on Feb. 1, 1878.
2 0 0	" " on April 1, 1878.
1 10 0	" " on June 1, 1878.
1 10 0	" " on Dec. 1, 1878.
1 0 0	" " on Feb. 1, 1879.

£10 0 0

THE METROPOLITAN INNER-CIRCLE RAILWAY, called the "Link Line," will supply the only link now wanting to complete the Underground Inner-Circle Railway System, which, though hitherto incomplete, has so greatly benefited the Metropolis generally, by affording quick and cheap locomotion to all parts.

Though a private undertaking, the character of the work and its great necessity and usefulness have excited an amount of public attention seldom given to other than National Works.

The evidence taken before the Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament showed clearly that if the lines of the Metropolitan and District Railway Companies could be joined so as to complete the circle, enabling trains to be run round it continuously, without detaching engines or shifting carriages at the termini, a saving of about two minutes and a half in the interval between each train running would be secured, the effect of which would be to enable both Companies to double the number of their trains, without outlay to either Company, to their great profit and to the convenience of the public—a result which no widening of the existing lines, even if feasible, could effect.

The length of the Link Line is 1 mile 4 chains, equal to 1.1-20th miles, and will be constructed under the supervision of Messrs. BRUNLEES and MCKERROW, the well-known experienced Engineers.

The course of it will be as follows:—

From the Mansion House Station of the District Railway it will pass almost entirely beneath Cannon-street, and thence under a new street to be formed by the Company between Eastcheap and Fenchurch-street, near Mincing-lane, and be continued under Fenchurch-street to the junction near Aldgate, with the Metropolitan Railway. This street will, in fact, be an extension eastward of Queen Victoria-street and Cannon-street.

The Link Line will thus complete the circle, by extending the District Railway, which now terminates at the Mansion House Station, to a junction with the Metropolitan Railway north of their Aldgate Station.

There will be three important Stations:—

- 1st—At Cannon-street, between Walbrook and St. Swithin's-lane, opposite to and connected with the South-Eastern Railway, only 250 yards from the Bank of England.
- 2nd—At the Corner of Gracechurch-street, King William-street, and Eastcheap, on the site now occupied by the National Provident Institution, and at the commencement of the New Street.
- 3rd—At the corner of Leadenhall-street, Fenchurch-street, and High-street, Aldgate, near the other end of the New Street.

The two last Stations, from their position as regards the New Street, will afford most ready and easy access to the public in immediate contiguity to a main thoroughfare.

Highly satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Metropolitan Board of Works and the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, by which this Company, in consideration of their constructing the new street (which will utilise the surplus land to the utmost advantage), and widening and improving the small portion of Fenchurch-street incidental to the railway works, will receive from those Corporations on completion of the works the sum of £500,000 as under:—

The Metropolitan Board of Works	£370,000
The Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London	130,000
	£500,000

The entire cost of the undertaking, after deducting the value of the surplus land, the greater portion of which is in the New Street, and as to which arrangements for sale at the price of £550,000 have been made (being more than it was valued at in the estimates), and after deducting the above contributions, is estimated not to exceed £1,600,000. This Company is accordingly prepared to receive subscriptions for £1,200,000 in Shares, which, with £400,000 in 4 per Cent Debentures, is the portion of the authorised capital necessary to be raised.

A contract has been entered into with Mr. T. A. Walker (who has had great experience in the construction of important underground lines in London, including the District Railway and portions of the Metropolitan Railway), whereby he undertakes to construct and complete the railway, &c., and the street improvements, by Aug. 1, 1879 (with a bonus for earlier completion), and receiving the earnings of the line from the portions as opened until the whole is completed, to pay interest at 5 per cent per annum on the capital paid up on calls from the due date of each call until Aug. 1, 1879.

The contract includes the construction of convenient Refreshment-Rooms or Restaurants, Lavatories, &c., at each of the three stations, which, owing to their central and public position in the heart of the business portion of the City, will yield a large annual rental to this Company. The Mansion House Station Restaurant alone, not nearly so well placed as the stations of this Company, yields about £3000 per annum income to the District Company.

The works will be proceeded with and continued with all vigour; and the portion from the Mansion House Station to Eastcheap, which includes the two Stations at Cannon-street and Eastcheap, will, with the New Street and street improvements, it is expected, be completed by Dec. 31, 1878.

With reference to the land, it has not only been valued by the experienced surveyors, Messrs. VIGERS, but checked by Mr. CHARLES LEE and Mr. V. BUCKLAND, and critically examined by Mr. VULLIAMY and Mr. HAYWOOD, the officers of the Metropolitan Board and the City Commissioners of Sewers, before the contributions for the new street were voted. The utmost precautions have thus been taken to secure the completion of the works within the capital of £1,600,000.

The actual earnings on the Link Line may be safely calculated to be at least equal to those of the District Railway, which, between Mansion House and South Kensington (where the traffic divides), are 7s. 9d. per train mile. The Metropolitan earnings are about 9s. 6d. per train mile.

An agreement has been entered into with the District Company (which is scheduled to and confirmed by this Company's Act of Parliament of 1876), by which the District Company undertakes to pay as toll for the use of the Link the average gross receipt per train mile on their system for the time being, guaranteed at NOT LESS than 7s. 7½d. per train mile, equal to 8s. per train run over the Link Line, on a minimum guaranteed number of 440 trains daily to be run over that Line from its opening. This minimum guaranteed payment will amount to £64,240 per annum. The fares and tolls received or payable on the Link Line, or such portion as may be necessary to meet the stipulated payment per train, are to be paid over quarterly to this Company. The District Company are also bound to give a rebate of 10 per cent on the earnings on the District Line, from traffic passing the whole length of the Link Line, to or from the District Stations, at and east of Charing-Cross.

The agreement further stipulates that the District Company is to work the Line free of cost to the Company so long as the toll does not exceed the minimum payment of 8s. per train, but the District Company is to retain any excess of toll over 8s. until it realises 9s. 3d. per train, and when the earnings rise beyond 9s. 3d. this Company takes the whole till the net profits of the Link Line reach 5 per cent on £1,600,000—whereupon all profits beyond this are to be divided equally with the District Company.

The Act of Parliament of 1876 extends the Companies' agreement of June 29, 1871, which requires both the Metropolitan and the District Companies to run their trains continuously, and interchangeably, between all Stations of either Company on the existing portion of the inner circle, to the stations on the Link Line immediately it is constructed.

The minimum guaranteed Toll, with the other sources of Revenue mentioned below, which are estimated on reliable data, is equal to a Dividend of £4 10s. per cent per annum on the Share Capital, as under:—

440 Trains per Day, at 8s. per Train	£64,240
10 per cent Rebate on New Traffic	7,500
Rent of Refreshment-Rooms, Book-Stalls, Advertising-Beards, Lavatories, &c.	13,000
Less—Manning and maintaining the Line, Board, Officers, and Office Expenses	84,740
	14,000
Interest on Debenture Stock, 4 per cent on £400,000	70,740
	16,000
Leaving Net Revenue available for Dividend on the Share Capital of £1,200,000	54,740
being upwards of 4½ per cent per annum.	

The resident population of London itself is about 3,500,000, and, together with the immediate suburban population, within the police radius of fifteen miles, gives a total of about 4,250,000. The Metropolitan and District Railways conveyed in the year ending 1876 more than 80,000,000 passengers.

The following numbers of passengers conveyed on the two Railways during the past four years, as gathered from their published accounts, show an increase in that period of 17,000,000, or about 27 per cent.

Total Passengers	1873	1874	1875	1876
	about 63,000,000	65,000,000	74,000,000	80,000,000
		being an increase over 1873 of	2,000,000	11,000,000
				17,000,000

The traffic is daily increasing, and would progress still more rapidly could the interval between the trains be reduced, and the trains run with greater frequency. This the Link Line will secure.

There are now run on the District Line 440 trains each week day, and the natural increase of traffic will continue for 1½ years, whilst the Link Line is under construction. Assuming the trains to increase on the opening of the Link Line (when the capacity of the existing lines is doubled) only by 91 trains per day, this will raise the Dividend on the Share Capital (after dividing the profits over £80,000 with the District Company) to £5 10s. per cent per annum.

This Dividend will further advance from time to time, as the trains are increased in number, each additional 46 trains yielding an additional quarter per cent; thus an additional 92 trains per day would yield a Dividend of 6 per cent per annum.

In the foregoing estimate no credit is taken for earnings from Goods Traffic—to be carried during the night—or for the increase in the average gross earnings per train per mile beyond 7s. 7½d.

These calculations are founded on the present necessities and anticipated future development of Metropolitan traffic. There is no question that the number of trains to be run (contributed by both Companies and the several other Companies to whom the Link will be opened) will rapidly increase, as nearly all the important main lines—viz., the London and North-Western, the Great Northern, the Midland, the Great Western, the South-Western, and the Great Eastern, besides the North London, the Brighton and South-Eastern—will, on the completion of the Link Line, be brought into more or less improved connection with the Inner Circle Railway, while the first five Companies may actually run their trains over the Link.

By the agreement with the District Company, from the tolls payable on the 440 trains to be run per day, which, with the rebate, is absolutely GUARANTEED BY THE DISTRICT COMPANY, from the completion and opening of the line, combined with the other sources of revenue above specified, a net income equal to 4½ per cent on the Share Capital now for subscription will arise. Any arrears of such tolls and rebate would become a cumulative debt on that Company, payable out of its net profits available for Dividend on its Ordinary Stock, in perpetual priority to the dividends upon the whole of that Stock, which profits are estimated by Mr. Forbes to reach and probably exceed £30,000 per annum before the opening of the Link Line.

The financial prospects of the Link Line may therefore be considered sound and satisfactory, producing as they do a minimum dividend of £4 10s. per cent, rising steadily within a comparatively short period to a probable 6 per cent and upwards on the Share Capital.

The importance of the Link Line to the District and Metropolitan Railways is not only that it will double their capacity for carrying passengers, and effect a considerable saving in the cost of working, and relieve the District Company from the enlargement of the Mansion House Station, which might otherwise become necessary to accommodate the future additional traffic—an enlargement which, though costly, would not increase the capacity of their railway, but also that it will create a new traffic by enabling the passengers on the one line to continue their journey on the other, and make what are now terminal stations, with a reduced mileage receipt, into through stations, with the enlarged receipts which attach to such stations.

The agreement gives to the District Company the option, expressly stipulated for by them, of purchasing the entire undertaking on the following terms:—

That at the end of three years from the opening of the Link Line, and not before, they may buy the undertaking by giving to this Company as much £4 10s. per Cent District Debenture Stock as will yield a yearly sum, equal to the net income of the Link Line earned in the last of such three years, not being less than £4 10s. per cent on the Capital of £1,600,000.

The effect of this arrangement would be as follows:—

If at the end of the Third Year the Earnings of this Company should be	The District Company would have to hand over for each £100 Stock in this Company	Which Debenture Stock being worth in the Market, say, £110 per £100 Stock, would equal in cash	Giving a Net Profit to the Holders of the Stock of this Company of
5 per Cent.	£111 2 0—4½ per Cent Debenture Stock	£122 Cash	£22 Net Profit per £100 Stock
5½ "	116 13 0 "	128 "	28 "
6 "	122 4 0 "	134 "	34 "
6½ "	127 15 0 "	140 "	40 "
7 "	133 6 0 "	146 "	46 "

It will be seen, therefore, that a profit may be looked for if the line is purchased of from £22 to £46 per £100 Stock.

The position of this Company, owning this small link, which so greatly benefits the two great Metropolitan Companies, and is indispensable to both, may be viewed as somewhat analogous to that of the Victoria Station and Fimblee Railway, built to accommodate the traffic of the Great Western, Brighton, and London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Companies, and used by them jointly on terms the effect of which is to allow of a dividend of 9 per cent per annum on its Ordinary Stock, which is quoted at about £215 per £100 Stock, or 115 premium.

As an illustration of the current value of Railway Stocks, may be mentioned that of the Metropolitan Railway, which, taking the average of the last two half-years, has paid a dividend at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum. That stock is quoted on the Stock Exchange at about £117 per £100 Stock.

The Shares of this Company, upon which a minimum dividend of 4½ per cent is practically guaranteed, and will probably increase to 6 per cent and upwards, are now for subscription at par—viz., £10 per Share, equal to £100 per £100 Stock.

Looking to the intimate relations which will naturally result from the completion of the Link Line between this Company and the Metropolitan and District Railways, the allotment of the Shares will, as far as possible, be made on the following basis:—

- One third to the Proprietors in the Metropolitan Railway.
- One third to the Proprietors in the Metropolitan District Railway.
- One third to the general public.

Should the total number of Shares applied for by each of those sections exceed the proportion of the Capital allocated to them as above, the applications will, if necessary be reduced pro rata.

Subscribers are at liberty to pay up the balance due on their Shares on any day when an instalment becomes payable, whereupon interest at 5 per cent per annum will immediately accrue thereon.

In the event of no allotment being made, the deposit will be returned in full without deduction. Should the full number of Shares applied for not be allotted, the surplus deposit paid will be applied towards the payment of the amount due on allotment.

Failure to pay any instalment at the due date will render all previous payments liable to forfeiture. On all the Instalments being duly paid the Shares will be converted into Stock.

Copies of the Company's Acts of Parliament can be seen on application to the Solicitors of the Company, Messrs. Newman, Stretton, and Hilliard, 75, Cornhill.

Applications, which must be made in the printed form, accompanied by a deposit of £1 per Share applied for, may be sent to the Secretary, Arthur Higginson, Esq., at the Offices of the Company, or to the Bankers, the National Provincial Bank of England, 112, Bishopsgate-street, E.C., and its Branches; or Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., 67, Lombard-street, E.C.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained at the Bankers, of the Brokers, Messrs. Helbert, Wagg, and Campbell, 18, Old Broad-street, E.C.; or Messrs. Panmure Gordon and Co., Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, E.C.; or at the Offices of the Company, 6, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, Westminster.

6, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, Westminster, By order of the Board,  
Oct. 31, 1877. ARTHUR HIGGINSON, Secretary.